OFFICIAL REPORT.

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The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

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ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894. ——PART FIRST—— PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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There is a wheel, that if sold for $100. would be good value for the money. Selling it, as I do, for $65, makes it the best BICYCLE for THE MONEY in America.

Inspect this Bicycle, you will be surprised to find so good a wheel can be sold so cheap.

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I carry the Best Bicycle Lantern Oil in stock, fill your Lantern for 5c, or fill a pint bottle for 20c; solid Illuminant, will not leak or spill, 25 and 50c a can.

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And get
OUR PRICES!

Suits from $20 to $50.

Trousers from $5 to $13.

Corner Columbia and Clinton Streets.

CHURCH UNITY URGED.

Important Topic Considered at the Presbyterian Assembly

But No Action Taken—Control of the Theological Seminaries Up for Discussion Today.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 19.—Dr. Samuel A. Mutchmore, of Philadelphia, who, at the opening of the session, was elected moderator, called the assembly to order this morning.

The subject of the proposed close relations between the general assembly and the various Presbyterian theological seminaries with power of absolute control over them on the part of the general assembly, which was sprung upon the commissioners near the close of yesterday's afternoon session, has been the subject of conversation and conference ever since. When it was proposed to make the discussion a special order for this afternoon, a member of the board of directors of McCormick seminary at Chicago objected very vigorously, saying that such an arrangement would cut off many from taking part in the debate, since they had been appointed to preach in out of town pulpits.

The final arrangement provided for deferring today's regular order for 10 o'clock, substituting the two reports of the committee which has been considering this important subject for two years. The adoption of the minority report simply would leave things where they are, while the outcome of the majority report would be a renewed battle between the seminaries and the assembly. Some of these institutions are already upon the proposed basis, while others are not. The success of the matter in the long run must be dependent on the grit of the trustees and their readiness to fight for their independent corporate existence.

Dr. Joseph T. Smith, who delivered the sermon in the Philadelphia assembly in 1888 as retiring moderator, and who has since that time been actively engaged in his efforts as chairman of the committee on church unity to bring about some plan of union with the Protestant Episcopal church, presented the plan of federation adopted in Philadelphia recently by representatives of eight branches of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Smith presented a report from the committee on church unity, which explained the lack of progress toward consolidation with the Protestant Episcopal church on the ground that an answer to the proposition made by the assembly's committee has not been received because of the fact that the general convention of the Episcopal church had not met since then and would not meet until October, 1895, and therefore no answer could be given. He called attention to the plan for reunion and expressed a hope that, if he did not live to see it, it would soon come. He urged his brethren to labor for that after he had laid down the burdens and emphasized the fact that probably for the last time he had appeared before them, that in all probability he never would attend another general assembly, owing to his advancing age. The report was ordered printed and will be discussed later.

When the assembly met today it was with the prospect of a hot and perhaps acrimonious debate. After the devotional exercises, led by the moderator, miscellaneous business was transacted for half an hour. A report came from the committee on bills and overtures on reunion with the Southern Presbyterian church.

Without discussion, a resolution was adopted by a rising vote and with applause, providing for the appointment of a committee of nine to take into consideration the whole question of organic union with that church on the basis of the common standards of doctrine held by both bodies. The clerks were authorized to send fraternal greetings to other churches, now in session, and the Southern Presbyterian church at Albany, Ore.

Elder John J. McCook, of New York, was appointed vice-moderator, a new departure in the practice of the assembly. The subject of theological seminaries was opened by Dr. William C. Young, chairman of the committee. He began by speaking of the wide import of the question, suggesting that the agitation of the past two or three years had been providential and was intended to lead to a careful examination of the methods heretofore in vogue and the substitution of a better system. The speaker then went on to review the work of the committee and to explain the provisions of the majority report, claiming to have given the widest liberty to the seminaries and to have still secured the right to the assembly to direct and control them, with full power to enforce any rights that may be obtained. The principles of the report was declared to be reasonable and moderate. The legal questions involved in the new proposals of the committee were discussed by Lawyer Thomas MacDougal, of Cincinnati. He took for his text the first recommendation of the committee. "That each and all of the seminaries of this church be required to secure, at the earliest moment practicable, such changes in their charters, or amendments thereto as will provide for the assembly's control that is desired to be secured." Seminaries, Mr. MacDougall said, are civil corporations which come to the Presbyterian church, saying that they wish the patronage, approval and business of the church in educating ministers. There is, therefore, no reason why the church may not prescribe the terms upon which they may be received.

Dr. William E. Moore, permanent clerk of the assembly, followed, explaining the report of the minority. The original appointment of the committee had nothing to do with the property of the seminaries, but only with the regulation of the teaching forces. Previous decisions of the assembly has been from the beginning in a line quite the opposite of that now proposed. Synods and presbyteries have the power to establish seminaries, and the presbyteries have the right of original jurisdiction over its members and professors. In the assembly there is power of visitation and the right to remove causes of complaint. The assembly has also power of "review and control" upon sufficient information and may thus also remove abuses. The minority does not wish to bring in the civil power when its own power is sufficient to meet the requirements of the case. Further consideration of the subject was postponed till Monday at 10 a. m.

THE SOUTHERN BRANCH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 19.—The general assembly of the southern Presbyterian church today received the report of the committee on the Birmingham conference which recently reached an agreement to practically turn over the work of negro evangelization to the Freedman's board. The committee, after stating that it had considered so much of the report of the executive committee of colored evangelization as relates to its operation of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America with the Presbyterian church in the United States, and also overtures from the Presbyteries of Louisiana, Ebenezer, Cherokee and eastern Texas touching the matter, persuaded that the church does favor the plan, but that it meets with large and influential opposition, and cannot be put into effective operations, they therefore recommended that the assembly decline to adopt it, but that the diligence of the committee and its desire to acquiesce in the will of the church, after some discussion the report was adopted and the agreement reached by the joint committee at Birmingham was rejected. The general assembly received two overtures from the presbytery of North Alabama, one asked the appointment of a committee on Presbyterian unity, and the other requested a standing committee be appointed on co-operation in home mission work, to confer with a like committee of the Northern Presbyterian church at Saratoga, the powers of the committee to be simple advisory.

CLOSED TO VISITORS.

Every Benevolent and Penal Institution in the State.

An Order Which Will be Enforced During the Prevalence of Smallpox in Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—At a meeting of the state board this afternoon the health officers changed their request to superintendents to close all penal and benevolent institutions against visitors and new patients to an imperative order, the same to go into effect immediately. The board gives as its reasons for this stringent order fear of introducing small pox, which is now so prevalent in other states, into our prisons, schools and hospitals. It will be rigidly enforced, and no new patients can be sent to any of the institutions until the order has been cancelled. This will be very severe, especially upon the insane, as every day a number of patients are taken into the state institution.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Ben Hilgendorf Takes Poison to End Trouble.

Dr. Schilling Called to Attend Him Near the Berghoff Brewery—The Suffering Man Revives.

Daniel Hilgendorf, a street car motorman, took poison this afternoon near the Berghoff brewery and narrowly escaped death. He was discovered by friends and taken to a saloon near by and Dr. Schilling summoned. Hilgendorf boards at No. 509 East Washington street.

Still They Go.

The following well known business men purchased Kimball pianos at the "Arcade" yesterday.

Mr. E. Weber, station agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at Monroeville, bought a handsome large Kimball in quartersawed oak.

Mr. E. Franklin, proprietor of the large dry goods and millinery house at Huntington known as the "Ark," also got a large handsome quartersawed oak Kimball. Mr. P. I. Kibley, conductor on the Pennsylvania road, purchased one of the largest size Kimballs in a case of rich Sandomingo Mahogany. Mr. S. D. Harms, of the Auburn Foundry and Machine Works, gets a Kimball in circasian figured walnut. Mr. T. E. Tibbles, of the Pennsylvania road, gets a large handsome upright in antique oak; and so the good work goes on.

Many are taking advantage of Fisher's closing sale to get a piano at the low prices.

Logansport People in Marriage.

LOGANSPORT, May 19.—Martin J. Bligh, a wealthy wholesale liquor dealer, and Miss Katie Eiserle, both of this city, were married yesterday at Cincinnati. They left here quietly last Wednesday night and the news has occasioned quite a surprise.

DAD WAS "RED-HEADED."

Because His Twin Daughters Elope and Get Married.

He Burned Their "Duds," Closed His Door, and Swore They Ne'er Should Cross His Threshold More.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The village of Flatlands, L. I., is excited over the discovery that Bessie and Ruby, the handsome twin daughters of Farmer Dandsworth, have eloped with the wrong men. Popular excitement rose to even a higher pitch when the villagers learned that Ruby had run off with Bessie's intended husband on the very eve of the day set for the wedding, and that Bessie, in a moment of pique, had eloped with a former flame a few days after her sister's disappearance. The sisters are just twenty years old, their joint birthday having been celebrated three weeks ago with one of the most brilliant evening parties Flatlands has ever enjoyed.

Four years ago Johnson West loved Bessie Dandsworth, and, after a courtship of over twelve months, Bessie finally accepted him. All of Bessie's other lovers accepted the situation as gracefully as possible, except Harry Cartwright, a young law clerk. Gossip said he had transferred his affections to Ruby. His attentions were never pronounced, however.

Bessie's prospective marriage to West was postponed from time to time on various grounds. The last postponement was made at West's request. He announced that a wealthy aunt was dying in Dakota. He went to Dakota. His aunt's "last moments" extended over more than six months. It has since been learned that Mr. West went to Dakota in order to obtain a divorce from a variety actress whom he had wedded six years before in a moment of youthful folly. West hastened back to his home two months ago and it was arranged that he and Bessie should be wedded last Sunday.

Ruby Dandsworth and Johnson West disappeared between noon and midnight a week ago today. Nothing was heard of them until yesterday, when Mr. Dandsworth received a telegram dated Syracuse, which read:

"Johnson and I are married and stopping here. Both send love to all. Please forgive us.
(Signed) "RUBY."

Bessie, in the meantime, who did not take disappointment to heart, told her father on Monday that she and Harry Cartwright were going to be married.

Wednesday evening Farmer Dandsworth saw the last of his remaining daughter and her "old friend." Thursday morning he found that the front door had been locked from the outside and the key dropped through the window. Three hours later a despatch was received reading:

"Harry and I are in the Adams house. Were married here yesterday. Am well and happy. Love. Both ask forgiveness. [Signed] BESSIE."

This message had been sent from Boston. The old farmer's rage was terrible to witness. He made a bonfire of his daughter's belongings, and declared that they should never more cross the threshold of his house.

TEN DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX.

Indiana Health Board Removes a Local Officer for Negligence.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—The state board of health held a meeting yesterday. Secretary Metcalf made a report of his recent investigation into the smallpox epidemic in Fulton county. He reports that there are thirty-one cases in the county and there have been ten deaths; that the local health officer was incompetent and was removed by him and another appointed, and that the greatest negligence had characterized the treatment of the disease. In one case a patient who had died of the disease was buried in a barnyard and the coffin was covered with only about eighteen inches of dirt. The board called upon the governor in the afternoon and asked that he set aside a part of the cholera fund to enable the board to cope with the disease.

BRIDE WAS DRUGGED

And Asks That Her Marriage May Be Declared Void.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—Mrs. Catharine M. Shacklette, of Alexandria, Va., has begun proceedings to have her marriage with J. Ross Landers, of Chicago, which took pace in the Hotel Hanover on April 25 last, declared null and void. Landers was accused of drugging Mrs. Shacklette and marrying her while she was under the influence of the drug. Mrs. Shacklette says that the marriage was without her knowledge or consent, against her wishes and desires, and was procured by fraud and coercion on the part of Landers. She asks for a subpoena against Landers, commanding him to appear and answer this complaint. The subpoena was issued and is returnable September 17 next. Mrs. Shacklette is sixty-five years of age and Landers thirty-five.

Foreign News.

PARIS, May 19.—The socialists have decided not to display the red flag at the celebrations which will take place on May 27, the anniversary of the execution of the communists.

ROME, May 19.—The opposition groups have arranged to vote against the war estimates, the object being to create a cabinet crisis.

Fort Wayne Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—W. W. Rockhill, the Fort Wayne postmaster, left for home yesterday. He has secured an addition of two clerks to his force, and the privilege of establishing check depositories throughout the city, a luxury which Fort Wayne has not enjoyed heretofore. Yesterday morning Rockhill unexpectedly encountered one of his discharged carriers, who is here with his attorney seeking reinstatement. The Civil Service commission, which investigated the carrier's charges against Postmaster Rockhill some time ago, concluded there was enough in the case to warrent interference in the name of reform.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Senators Want to Talk a Good Deal About it.

The Different Schedules in the Bill Which Will Cause Considerable Debate.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The democratic senators are gratified with the progress they have been making with the tariff bill during the past day or two, but they fear that the situation may not continue to be so pleasing to them and some of them are inclined to suspect that the republican opponents of the bill are merely trying to lull them into a sense of security. The republican senators, who in the beginning manifested a disposition to antagonize every item in the bill, and who suddenly changed their tactics yesterday, have not abandoned their fight on the bill, as their course yesterday in letting many paragraphs go without challenge had led some to believe, but the change in the method was made for two purposes. They felt that they had gone a little too far in pressing their objections by declining to let any of the amendments go in without debate and had aroused the antagonism of the democrats to a greater extent than they had intended, and they concluded that nothing could be gained by provoking friends of the bill to extreme measures. They have not, however, changed their purpose of opposing many of the more radical changes which the bill makes in the existing law, and it is probable that they will consume enough time on these to compensate for the aggregate time they might put in on all the amendments. It is also probable that they are willing that a test question should be reached, and it is believed that the sugar schedule is expected to furnish this test. Only a part of the metal schedule and the wood schedule stand between the paragraphs already disposed of and the sugar question and the metal schedule as amended by the compromise providing for a reduction of only about one-fifth from existing rates, and it is not probable that many of the paragraphs in this schedule will be debated at great length. There is sure to be more or less discussion of the lead and lead ore duties. The wood schedule may also develop a debate over the question of free lumber. All the indications are, however, that the sugar schedule will be reached next week. The debate on this schedule promises to be sensational, and some of the republican senators have expressed the opinion that this schedule will prove to be the weakest link in the tariff chain.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Those Who Have Been Called to Their Last Home.

Mrs. Anna Weasel, wife of James Weisel, the gardener, who lives in Adams township on the New Haven road just east of the tole gate, died last night of hemorrhages. She was thirty-five years old and leaves four children. The funeral will be held Sunday at 2 o'clock from the residence.

EGGNER.

Thomas Eggner, aged seventy-two years, died this morning at No. 92 La Salle street. The deceased lived here but a short time. The remains will be sent to Columbia city for interment.

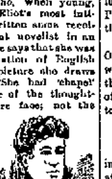
MRS. GEBHART'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mrs. Celia Gebhart, wife of Charles Gebhart, the gardner, was held this morning, at 9 o'clock, from the house, and at 10 o'clock from the St. Mary's Catholic church. The deceased was fifty-nine years of age and was the oldest lady gardner in the city.

PICTURE OF GEORGE ELIOT.

Pen Painted by Madame Beloc, an Old Friend.

Madam Beloc, who, when young, was one of George Eliot's most intimate friends, has written some recollections of the great novelist in an English review. She says that she was "the living incarnation of English dissent." The pen picture she draws goes on to say: "She had 'chapel' written in every line of the thoughtful, somewhat severe face; not the flourishing dissent of Spurgeon or Parker or the florid kindliness of Henry Ward Beecher or the culture of Stopford Brooke, but the dissent of Jonathan Edwards, of Philip Henry, of John Wesley, as he was ultimately forced to be. Her horror of a lie, her unflinching industry and sedulous use of all her talents, her extraordinary courage, even her dress, which, spend as she might and ultimately did, could never be lifted into fashion, and retained a certain solemnity of art and gesture like an eighteenth-century edition applied to clothes—everything about her, to me, suggested Bunyan in his Bedford prison or Mary Bosanquet watched by Fletcher of Madeley as she bore the pelting of the stones in the streets of Northampton."



MME. BELOC

Retrospective.

Edith—I thought you and Mabel were fast friends.

Nellie—We used to be.

"And you are not now?"

"No."

"What was his name?"

FRIGHTFUL, INDEED,

Was the Storm on Lake Michigan.

Dozens of Vessels Pounded Into Fragments

And Many Brave Sailors Carried Down to Death.

The High Winds are Accompanied by Hail and Snow, Adding to the Misery of the Crews.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Thousands of spectators watched from the lake shore today the destruction of craft that had been beached during the storm of yesterday and last night. At Twenty-seventh street the McLaren was being pounded to pieces fifty yards from the shore and her destruction will be complete before the surf quiets.

The body of Joseph S. Tulan, mate, was still on the wreck. He was killed yesterday on the vessel by falling spars.

Three wrecks were rolling in the breakers at Twenty-fifth street. The Thompson has stood the strain fairly well and will not be broken to pieces by the waves. Nothing but the bow of of the Evening Star remained after the heavy sea of the night.

A few feet away the shattered hulk of the Mercury was rapidly going to pieces and will be a total loss. Half a mile from shore, off Twenty-second street, two vessels were laboring in the sea. One was thought to be the D. S. Austin, commanded by Captain Cassidy, and manned by a crew of six. Four men could be seen in the rigging.

About 200 yards farther away another and smaller schooner was riding out the storm. Her condition appeared worse and the indications were that she was waterlogged.

The twenty-seven men on the North Crib, who were unable to reach land last night, hauled down their distress signal today, and signalled that they were all right. The men at the other cribs telephoned that they were safe.

Two bodies were recovered from the lake in the afternoon, near Fifty-fifth street. Both men evidently were sailors and one was identified by papers as B. Thompson.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 19.—The Schooner William Shupe drifted helplessly last night and finally grounded on the beach about eight miles north of this city. The tug Thompson has made three unsuccessful attempts to reach the wreck and rescue the sailors. She is now out with yawl boats and will endeavor to get a line to the schooner and take the unfortunate men off in that way. Henry Little, Angus King, Barney Mills and Bill Lewis were drowned. At 2 o'clock the approach of a life saving crew was made known to the crew on the Shupe by means of a huge sign hastily painted on shore.

SAND BEACH, Mich., May 19.—The scow Catherine was dragged ashore two miles below here Friday morning. Her crew were saved.

ALPENA, Mich., May 19.—No definite news has been heard this morning from the schooner Ishpeming, which suffered so severely off Presque Isle yesterday. It is thought she rode out the gale safely.

Tugs will make another attempt to reach her today. The tug, Owens Raft, which went on the beach above Middle Island, is reported broken up and scattered. The schooner, American Union, on the reef at Thompson's harbor, is probably a total loss.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—The schooner Warmington is aground at St. Clair Flats, and the tug Saginaw has been sent to her aid.

FORESTVILLE, Mich., May 19.—A three-masted schooner is in distress five miles out. It has apparently lost its rudder and a part of the canvass. A steam barge is trying to pick her up. The wind is still blowing a gale.

LEXINGTON, Mich., May 19.—Three lumber schooners are ashore at Lake Port. The lumber is strewn all along the shore.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 19.—Moses Ozier, a lineman on the tug Benham, was killed today. He was struck by the tug's smokestack, which was torn off by becoming entangled with the tow line.

LOCAL LINES.

Dr. Martz returned today from attending the state meeting of homoeopathists at Indianapolis.

The police contemplated a raid on all the nickel-in-a-slot machines in the city last night but some one had given the saloons and others owing these gambling devices a "tip" and the owners saw that they were carefully put out of the way.

At the meeting of the State Medical society at Indianapolis, yesterday, an effort was made by the delegates attending from this city to secure the next meeting in this city, but it failed. The resolution was introduced by Dr. Wheelock, and it precipitated a general fight. Dr. Wheelock was the assistant secretary.

Indianapolis Physician Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—Dr. Elijah S. Elder, one of the most prominent physicians of the state, is dead, of peritonitis. He was president of the Indiana Medical society and was fifty-three years of age.

NOW IN CAMP.

General Randall's Commonwealer's Arrive in the City.

Throngs of Citizens Gather to See Them Go By.

Wet and Cold They Huddle Under the Straw at the Centlivre Race Track—They Are Well Supplied With Food—The General Talks.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday evening the announcement on the streets that General Randall and his army of commonwealers were in sight created a sensation. Far down Main street could be seen an advancing column of men, most of them carrying big red, white and blue umbrellas. Soon a large crowd of curious people were on their way out to meet the soldiers. Main street being torn up by the repairs on the car lines the army marched down Main to Griffith then to Berry street and came tramping down that aristocratic thoroughfare towards the heart of the city.

A CURIOUS SIGHT.

It was a curious sight. Nothing like it has ever been seen in this city. The column was headed by a carriage containing his honor Mayor C. B. Oakley, Sheriff Clausmeier, A. J. You, C. L. Drummond and James B. White, jr., and others. Following this came a carriage with Superintendent of Police Liggel and Humane Officer Schlaudroff.

General Randall, solemn visaged and dignified, came next riding a bay horse. Next came a tattered bugler, who blew cracked and discordant notes out of a cracked brass bugle. Following was a two seated buggy containing some of the staff officers and then came the army.

THE RANK AND FILE.

And what a sight! Footsore and weary, the men plodded along in double file. There was nothing boisterous about them—in fact, they preserved splendid order. Many of them were scantily clothed and some were in their shirt sleeves. Many of the men carried American flags. Others carried banners bearing such inscriptions as "Do Unto Others as You Would Have Others Do Unto You," "We Stand for the Right," "Let No Man Call God Father Who Calls Not Man His Brother."

Following the men came the commissary wagon with the tents and scanty stores. The five horses and two vehicles belonging to the army were all donated by farmers and others along the route.

TO THE PARK.

Near the corner of Calhoun street Mrs. Randall was assisted into the buggy and rode down the street with the army. At the corner of Calhoun and Berry streets a tremendous crowd had gathered to see the novel sight. Generally speaking, the remarks passed upon the appearance of the army were uncomplimentary. From Calhoun street they went to Barr, where they turned north across the Nickel Plate tracks to Spy Run avenue, and thence to the Centlivre park, a crowd following them.

SOME DELAY.

At the park there was some delay, as the Messrs. Centlivre wanted police protection, but they were soon assured that no trouble would follow and the army was allowed to enter the park and march to the sheds near the grand stand, east of the race track. Here the army made itself comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

Shortly after the army arrived at the park a wagon load of provisions, which had been collected during the day, was given them. The work of securing donations was in charge of Messrs. Gart Shober, of the Times, L. C. Kasten, John Brunskill, W. P. Duffy and Edward Miller, who succeeded in getting a good stock of provisions and about $40 in cash.

A hearty supper was eaten by the army last night and they retired early to the comfortable straw to rest from the fatigues of a march of nearly fifty miles in two days.

THE GENERAL SPEAKS.

General Randall, Mrs. Randall, Colonel Hoffer and other officers composed a theater party at the Masonic Temple last night to witness the performance given by the Robert Wayne company. The general was invited during the afternoon by Mr. Wayne to appear at the Temple and make an address, which he did. He said: "My company was organized from a Chicago factory which is now closed. We are out of work and to try and impress it upon congress that something must be done for the great number of unemployed, we have cast ourselves upon the charity of the people and are now marching down to Washington to lay our case before congress. We have no money to hire a lobby or to purchase men, but we will let them know that we have votes and that they can't go back there if they do not give us relief. We will not steal trains, we are not that kind of folks. We are not able to buy our food. We are going in the interest of the idle classes and expect their help. We expect to make twenty or may be twenty-five miles per day if we get food enough to keep us in good condition.

"You have nothing to fear from these men; no more than your own people. Not as much, since they have a rigid discipline of their own adoption. We are going to appeal to Uncle Sam, who has roads to mend, lands in the west to irrigate and make into farms, and mines to work."

At the conclusion of the general's remarks a collection was taken for the benefit of the army and about $15 was netted. The general has been requested to speak again tonight and he will talk more at length.

General Randall and his wife went to the St. James after the play and the other officers went out to the camp.

THE OFFICERS.

The regular staff of officers of the Randall army is made up as follows: General Randall, Lieutenant Colonel Hoffer, Major Lynch, Adjutant Holmes, Sergeant Major Elliott, Quarter Master Howard; Orderlies, M. Quaid and Collins; clerks, Arthur Adams and Billy Bell; head cook, George Sylvester; chief teamster, Harry Mansfield; head hostler, Robert E. Lee; cook's police and chief head dog robber, Micheal Triebel.

FIRST NIGHT IN CAMP.

At 9 o'clock last night a SENTINEL reporter paid a visit to the commonweal camp. The night was thoroughly disagreeable, and the journey out was a tedious one. After a muddy tramp through the park and across the race track the army was found located in the southwestern corner of the racing park at a point just below the grand stand. The box stalls and jockey's quarters came into good play, as the air was very cold and a drizzling rain was falling. In the open space between the stalls and the grand stand four big fires were blazing up cheerfully and about them huddled groups of soldiers. Some were smoking, some were patching torn and tattered garments, and others were discussing the incidents of the day's march and the prospects of the new camp. Despite the disagreeable weather the men appeared cheerful and were disposed to be friendly. The reporter was the only visitor from the city, and the surrounding neighborhood was without representation.

TRUE TO THE CAUSE.

At nearly every campfire "the cause" was being discussed and it was plainly evident that something more than the mere prospects of a living had inspired the soldiers to attempt the long and weary march to Washington. The men were thoroughly inspired with "the cause of the unemployed," as they chose to put it, and most of them could argue intelligently on the Coxey movement in all its phases.

Like true soldiers they did not seem to mind the rain, but as they were all tired and footsore, one by one the soldiers about the fires sought the stalls and left only the thirteen men who were on guard duty. The larger part of the army went to bed at an early hour and immediately after rations had been served. There was plenty of hay and straw in the stalls and the men curled up under it, wet and shivering. Scarcely a dozen of the regulars had any covering save their wet clothing.

THE OFFICER'S QUARTERS.

The officers had better quarters. They were housed in a snug room of good size which had been used for harness. In the room was a big stove and this kept the room warm and comfortable. Entrance to the officer's quarters was made through a sort of a store room, and here two soldiers kept guard.

Within the officer's quarters were six or seven officers. When the reporter entered Chief Surgeon Dr. Frank Shaeffer was found seated upon the edge of a camp cot writing out his daily report. Before him was an improvised table upon which stood a sperm candle stuck into a bottle. On the table was also spread out carefully the supply of drugs belonging to the camp.

The reporter was received courteously and invited to make himself comfortable on a pile of luggage.

"I have only six men on my sick list," said Surgeon Schaeffer," and none of them are serious. One man has a carbuncle, one has a severe cold and three have sore feet. The other man has the ague. I have a clear bill of health and certificates from county officials all along the route to prove that we have no contagious diseases. We are badly in need of some old towels or sheets with which to make bandages for the foot-sore boys, and if the good ladies of Fort Wayne will send us some we will be very grateful. They can be sent to the medical department and I will get them."

ODD CHARACTERS.

There are many odd characters in the rank and file of the army and Dr. Schaeffer and the other officers told many amusing stories of the march. Peter McElwen was a good natured son of Erin who held a subordinate place on the staff. Up near Laporte Peter fell in love with a widow who had a farm. It was a case of love at sight and Peter at once grew tired of the army and began to make love to the widow. He proposed and was accepted, but the woman put him on probation and told Peter that he would be compelled to work at farm work all summer and if he proved any good the marriage would be celebrated in the fall. Peter was allowed to leave the army, as a farm is not picked up every day. Ed. Wilson, his fellow officer, is now looking for a like engagement.

Others with the army are Creeping Robert, Unwashed Willy, Rain-in-the-Face, Sore Legged Bill, Johnie Doolittle, or Who Stole the Punk, Growling Tom and many other pilgrims with curious names. Creeping Tommy has a penchant for stealing rides on the commissary wagon and has been fired off more than a dozen times.

TODAY IN CAMP.

Today has been a quiet one in the Randall camp and the soldiers look for many visitors tomorrow. Gentlemen visitors will be expected to contribute 10 cents and the ladies are expected to bring some sort of food. Each child is asked to take out one potato. Since arriving here the army has fared quite well and today had good rations.

RANDALL ROASTED.

A deserter from the army says some unkind things of General Randall in a South Bend paper. The deserter said he had left Randall for reasons which might be placed under the head of Haberleism: that is, General Randall wanted to run the whole show all by his lonesome. This and the hard treatment the rank and file have been subjected to, have caused great dissatisfaction, and at every roll call less and less names have been responded to, with the result that the ranks are greatly depleted, and the pretensions with which the army started out from Chicago towards Washington are considerably diminished. The late commonwealer has no more use for Randall and his questionable methods. He says that if a man gets a job on the staff he is in the push, but otherwise he counts for next to nothing. In order to get on the staff and be a glittering satellite, the would-be must recruit a certain quota of men.

M. P. LONGACRE.

His Death at Aiken, South Carolina.

He Was for Many Years a Resident of This City and Was Highly Respected.

The friends of Mr. M. P. Longacre were pained this morning to receive the sad news of his death, which took place at Aiken, S. C., yesterday afternoon. Last August Mr. Longacre moved with his family to Deopolis, Ala., to engage in the timber business. Previous to going to Alabama Mr. Longacre had been a resident of this city for twenty-two years and during nearly all of this time was employed as secretary for the Hoffman Bros.' Lumber company. About the time he went south the deceased was taken with a severe spell of la grippe, which left him with weak lungs and his death was caused from lung troubles.

Milton P. Longacre was a native of Chester county, Pa., and was born January 14, 1851. He was the eldest of five children of David and Hanna B. (Rhinehart) Longacre, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father of the deceased was born in 1827 and his mother in 1831. David Longacre is a prosperous farmer and stock raiser. The deceased was educated in the public schools at his home and remained there until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Pittsburg and for six months was in the employ of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co. He came to this city in August, 1872, and served four years in the freight department of the Pennsylvania company under J. C. Davis. He entered the employ of the Hoffman Bros. in the fall of 1876 and rapidly gained the warm esteem and confidence of his employers who made him secretary of the company. He was married May 1 to Rachel Lilly, of Perry county, Pa., and his wife died March, 1876, leaving one child, Bertha L., who was born September 26, 1874. Mr. Longacre was married a second time to Miss Caroline Schlatter, of this county, September 20, 1880. Of this union there were four children, Milton H., Hazel J., David S. and Leon R., all of whom, with their mother, are now on route to this city with the body of the beloved husband and father. It is not now known when the remains will arrive here, but the funeral will be held either from the home of his brother-in-law, C. C. Schlatter, No. 111 East Wayne street, or from the home of his sister, Mrs. John H. Payne, No. 137 East Wayne street.

The deceased was a true, Christian gentleman and stood very high in this community. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian church.

THE COURTS.

But Few Cases Begun in the City Courts.

The Conrad-Schlatter assault and battery case is on trial before Justice Ryan.

Justice Ryan sent St. John Smith to jail for thirty days for vagrancy.

The coroner has returned a verdict in the William Martins case, saying that deceased came to his death by being struck by a railroad train.

Judge O'Rourke has given William H. Kelsey a divorce from Eliza A. Kelsey.

The case of the state against John Black for assaulting his wife has been postponed until next Saturday by Justice Ryan.

The Romy case has been dismissed in Justice Ryan's court.

John Dreibelbiss, Herman Michael and E. J. Bauer, as court commissioners, have filed a report in the suit of Sophia Bauman vs. Anna Klotz et al. The property in question is equitably divided.

Saturday, June 16, is the date selected by a committee from Summit City lodge No. 36, A. O. U. W., to run an excursion to Rome City. Tickets have been printed and are being distributed among the members of the lodge, all of whom will endeavor to sell them to their friends, with the guarantee that the day will be one much of pleasure. The committee on arrangements is composed of Frank E. Purcell, George R. Honck and Joseph Saunders.

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TEACHER OF MANDOLIN.
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Office hours: 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

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Special attention paid to Chronic Disease.

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Diseases of the Nose and Throat.
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DR. B. G[illegible]—To ladies suffering from a delicate complaint in their own home, we possess no peer. Consultation free. Office, 117 West Washington. Telephone 968.

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Insurance, Real Estate, Loans, Collecting Rental Agent.
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Insurance, Real Estate, Loans.
NO. 26 EAST BERRY STREET.
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

M. J. HOOLIHAN,
Real Estate, Insurance and Loans.
D. C. Fisher, 22 East Berry street.
Accountant and Notary Public.

BANKS.
HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $50,000. Surplus $25,000.
This National Bank is now prepared to receive on the terms of time deposit, such sums as may be deemed desirable, and to loan the same on approved securities.
President—Charles Wendemuth.
Cashier—John Weir, Jr.

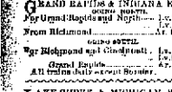
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $650,000.
Corner Main and Court Streets.
Oldest National Bank in Indiana. Certificates of Deposit issued drawing interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum for the deposit of money not subject to check.
JOS. H. BANN, President.
ABM. H. HATMAN, Cashier.

White National Bank

Capital & Surplus, $220,000.

Pays 3 per cent interest per annum on time deposits.

Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.



SCHEUMAN & ELZEJIN, Funeral Directors and Embalmers.
No. 90 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
TELEPHONE—For night call, Nos. 123 and 186; for office, No. 228.

The Shortest, Quickest, Best Line.
Pennsylvania Lines.
Trains leave Fort Wayne (Central Time).
EASTWARD.

Pacific Express, daily	2.35 am	3.00 am
New York and Washington	3.20 am	3.40 am
Cincinnati and Dayton	3.20 am	3.40 am
Toledo and Chicago	10.00 am	10.20 am
Chicago and St. Louis	10.00 am	10.20 am
Chicago and Cincinnati	10.00 am	10.20 am
Atlantic and Pacific	4.00 pm	4.20 pm
New York and Washington	9.40 pm	9.50 pm
Cincinnati and Columbus	9.40 pm	9.50 pm
New York and Chicago	9.40 pm	9.50 pm
Pittsburg and Philadelphia	4.15 pm	4.25 pm

THE WABASH LINE—Trains Carrying Passengers Leave FORT WAYNE.
Schedule of November 12, 1893.

GOING EAST.	DEPART.
Atlantic Express, daily	4 05 am
Detroit Express, except Sunday	10 00 am
Atlantic Express, daily	7 12 pm
Detroit Special	10 00 pm

GOING WEST.	DEPART.
Pacific Express, daily	3 05 am
Kansas City Exp., except Sunday	12 10 pm
Louisiana Accom., except Sunday	3 50 pm
St. Louis Express, daily	10 50 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.
(Pere Marquette Route.)

For Grand Rapids and Northern	Lv.	2 45 pm
	Ar.	6 35 pm
From Richmond	Lv.	10 35 am

GOING SOUTH.		
For Richmond and Cincinnati	Lv.	8 [illegible] am
	Ar.	3 [illegible] pm
General Equipment.		
All trains run by Central Standard Time.		

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Depot.

EASTWARD.	ARRIVE.
No. 16 New York Express	3.50 am
No. 18 Atlantic Express, daily	12.30 noon
No. 104 Detroit & Toledo Express	5.30 pm

WESTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 15 New York Express	3.45 am
No. 17 Chicago & St. Louis Express	11.45 am
No. 103 Detroit & Toledo Express	4.45 pm

NICKEL PLATE.
The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R.

EAST.	Arr.	Dep.
N. Y. & Boston Express	2.30 am	2.40 am
Mail and Express	10.45 am	11.00 am
Eastern Express	6.45 pm	7.00 pm
Local Freight	10.00 am	12.00 pm

WEST.	Arr.	Dep.
Chicago Express	2.10 am	2.20 am
Chicago Local	7.40 am	8.00 am
Western Express	7.40 pm	7.50 pm
Local Freight	3.00 am	7.00 am

Daily. Daily except Sunday. Through Sleeping Cars to Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Through tickets and rates at lowest rates and baggage checked to destination.
M. C. BAKER, General Pass. Agt.
J. Bond, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FT. W., C. & L. R. R. AND L. E. & W. R. R.
Depot corner Harrison and Pontiac streets.

No. 46 Toledo Express	Arrives	12.20 am
No. 42 Mail and Express	"	10.45 am
No. 108 Local	"	4.20 pm
	Departs	
No. 41 Toledo Express	Leaves	7.15 am
No. 43 Mail and Express	"	4.00 pm
No. 107 Local	"	8.00 am

Daily except Sunday. Daily.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. HARDETT.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1894.

TONIGHT.

CARPENTERS' UNION — Regular meeting.
BAKERS' UNION—Regular meeting.
MASONIC TEMPLE—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wyymond Theatrical Company, in "The Waifs of New York."

The men donned their overcoats and the ladies worn their turn today.

The business of this country is standing still because our senate is standing still.

No issue will come to this country as a result of the fools errand Coxey movement.

Strikes would be all right if employers and employes could strike an agreement.

Bannister's army of commonweelers marched down the aristocratic thoroughfare of Fort Wayne.

Two dogs are people were growling about the hot weather; now they are growling because it is cool.

The art of weather that was with us last night and this morning would do for March or November, but it is altogether out of place in May.

The senate has ordered an investigation of the various allegations of bribery and corruption in connection with the pending tariff bill. This is quite right.

The democrats and the prohibitionists of this county will hold their conventions for the nomination of county tickets on the same day—the 22nd of June.

That new comet that has been sighted is only about 3,000,000 miles from the earth. It is said to be going away from it at the rate of 5,000 miles per day and if you ever expect to see it you must adjust your spectacles pretty shortly.

According to the press dispatches "great surprise was manifested" when a member of the Ohio legislature moved and declared that $5,000 had been offered him to vote for a railroad bill. The surprise was probably due to the fact that the offer was rejected.

The recent climatic extremes of heat and cold under which we have been suffering are said by scientists to be due to a solar cyclone. Well, if any such cyclones are coming along the mundane public would like to be informed in time to change its underwear.

The figure 2 in our dates is with us and has come to stay. Few men or women now living will ever date a document without using a 9. It now stands sound—1894—where it will remain six years. It will then move up to third place—1900, and there rest for the two hundred years.

The Indianapolis Courier says that mushroom hunting is the latest lid. Many come home with load shade, under the impression that they are edible. The Courier adds "There is only one sure way of telling one from the other, and that is by eating them. If you live, it's a mushroom; if you die, it's a toadstool."

The activity of Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, in urging a reorganization of the personnel of the navy is coming to him the title of "The Sailor Friend." Mr. Meyer was instrumental in securing the creation of a joint committee of the senate and house to consider a reorganization of the navy, and he has since become an energetic member of that committee.

The United States has more cultivated land within its limits than any other country in the world, except Russia. According to the latest statistics there are in the United States 203,802,000 acres under cultivation, while Russia is said to have 315,000,000. These latter figures are, however, open to suspicion. The collection of statistics is not well understood in Russia, and it is extremely improbable that even Russia has a greater cultivated area than this country.

Hon. H. C. Snyder, a colored member of the Ohio legislature, has recently introduced a bill to impose a statutory penalty upon the county in which a lynching occurs. The bill is carefully drawn and provides for the recovery of $5,000 in every case of lynching by the legal representatives of the victim. In case he leave a widow or minor children it is to be applied to their support; parties in interest are indictable for any attempt to compromise and the prosecuting attorney is under obligation to make the fight. It is a measure which the barbarism of lynching and the peril of mob violence will compel every state to adopt within a very brief period.

Hooker Bowman, owner of Maud S. and Sunol, never races his horses, because he is opposed to our gambling. He never made a bet but once in his life. He then relates the incident: "I came to New York to a competition, in 1865, and never met any man but one who could set type as fast as I could. His name was John Hand, and he was until his death, about a year ago, one of the proprietors of the Galveston Daily News. I was lodged into betting $10 that I could beat him in setting up the president's message. In twenty hours and twenty-eight minutes I set up 25,000 ems and won the money, which I declined to accept, as I did not believe in betting."

Shouting and Laughter.

Joseph Jefferson has just closed a season in New York with the representation of Rip Van Winkle, a part he first essayed in 1859, 35 years ago, and reputation, thousands and thousands of times since. If any one in America deserves to be rewarded for his contributions to the "business end economy," Joseph Jefferson is surely a case for relief. But as he is not, without doubt, embarrassed by the unusual rule without a cry for help or even a growl against fate.

The complaints heard on all sides against the "doing horrid grind" of certain occupations are most pathetic. Big farm lines go to the factory, the ore-bearers go to the army and the warehouse, the merchants' sons to college and to professions, and the sons of doctors, lawyers and clergymen rush into journalism or art or politics in order to escape the disenthralment monotony of calling familiar to them. They want some variety, as they say, never thinking that successful work in any field means doing the same thing over and over and over, and unless there be thought and enthusiasm in it it grows horribly monotonous.

Joseph Jefferson's work has paid well, of course. He has made a fortune out of "Rip Van Winkle" alone, and he could have well logged off and asked the public of sympathy and regard for a veteran to patronize something else for variety's sake. The spirit of unrest that rands in America is noticible that of Jefferson. The country says the factory boys, the store boys and the boys born on the farm are in pursuit of a variety and amusement without a dollar of reserve for emergencies. Often they jump from the frying pan into the fire—that is, from the monotonous drudgery of work to the humdrum and monotony of idleness, a misery from which there is no escape for it is, after all, the world that galls them and not the nature of it.

All work is monotonous unless the worker puts life and soul into it by striving for the highest result in amount and character. This is which may prove the salvation for the ditch digger, and this it is which does relieve us for the joseph Jeffersons. Monotony and humdrumness are the rule and always will be and the only way to escape them is not to fly from work, but to think of the work to the exclusion of everything else.

Work is monotonous, but it purchases life and meat, recreation and pleasure. Idleness is equally monotonous, miserably so and its rewards are want and decay. There is no middle ground.

Tammany's Peril.

A great effort will be made in New York city to overthrow Tammany Hall next fall. Possibly it may be successful. The government of Tweed gave Tammany a severe blow, but it soon recovered its position. A stream cannot rise higher than its source, and to any numerically in a decided minority the more intelligent, self respecting and better element can not long remain in power in New York. The element which has been subject to the control of the small clique of which Richard Croker is at present the head may be divided temporarily, but it will soon come together again and be the means of giving similar or the same individuals the power to rule the city.

Tammany has existed for more than 100 years. Its organization was perfected in a general way to imitate Indian tribes, members being called braves and its meetings, place the wigwam. It was first a social organization, but in just its members went into politics under the standard of Aaron Burr. From the first the opinions that have been most prominent in it prevailed—there existed organization and a thorough control. Although its field of greatest activity is in New York city, it is a factor, and a very powerful one, in the state. Its influence in its own party is to a great extent owing to fear of its treachery.

Richard Croker, its present boss, as in popular phrase its leader is known, is far better able to control the common people than they are found in New York than any man who is likely to lead the opposition, but the fact that there is quite as much discontent among the Tammany braves just at present as among the Reformers of the opposition may lead to a temporary overthrow of its power and a better city government. But it will not last long.

People who govern themselves get about as good government as they deserve—not as good as they might have, but as good as they are willing to secure, for good government must be earned before it can be enjoyed.

Women Suffrage.

The claims of the pro and anti woman suffragists can be stated in a few words. Those in favor of it assert that many women pay taxes, that all are interested in good government, and that it is unjust to women of intelligence to be deprived of a vote while ignorant men have a full voice in the government. They hold that their influence will have a purifying effect on politics and say they cannot see why any restriction on suffrage should not apply equally to both sexes.

On the other hand, it is but just to add that many women of education are opposed to the extension of suffrage to women. They claim that her interests are sufficiently protected by representation as at present constituted, and that her presence at the polls would have no influence for good. They assert that suffrage cannot be demanded as a right, but it is a privilege granted by the state as expediency may direct. In fact, the greatest bar to woman suffrage, so far as it has been made manifest, are women themselves.

The question of woman suffrage has been agitated for 100 years, more or less, and the recent flurry of agitation may die down in a few months. It was discussed in France 100 years ago, and about that time New Jersey imposed certain restrictions on voters, but placed them equally on both sexes. This act was repealed in a few years, however. The first woman's rights convention held in this country was at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. In 1850 the first national woman's rights convention was held in Worcester, Mass. Since then the subject has been agitated constantly, with varying force, and large strides in advance have been made.

Some 35 years ago a Republican state convention of Massachusetts chartered Mary A. Livermore and Lucy Stone as delegates, and the national conventions of that party in 1872 and 1876 resolved that the "honest demands" of this "class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration"—a rather amusing bit of diplomatic verbiage. The Populist party is considered as favoring it, as do the Prohibitionists.

The retention of the treasury gold below $61,000,000 has started a new speculation as to another bond issue. With the present high rate of exchange it is known that the shipping yellow metal will flow from us.

Hold, and pull, pull!
Hold on on either, hard and cold,
Here to get and harder to hold.

It is a question whether congress or Coxey is the greatest nuisance to the country.

MRS. COOK, OF BROOKLYN,

Imparts a Valuable Secret to the Ladies.

IT IS VERY INTERESTING.

There Are Many Persons Who Can Appreciate Her Condition Because They Have Been So Themselves.

On a recent Sunday afternoon the writer gave interested attention to the narration which follows. It is here reproduced almost exactly in the words of the lady from whose lips it fell—Mrs. S. B. Cook, of 250 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

We three sat at the front window of their home overlooking the park, as Mrs. Cook gave this bullet out of her life, one of her little children nestling against her knee.

"My husband and I have been married, said the lady, almost nine years. Before my marriage I was often tired, weak, exhausted, and my strength seemed to be passing from me. I was then troubled a great deal with indigestion and dyspepsia, and sometimes since. I would be well two or three months and sick two or three months off and on. That was the history of several years—sleeping badly and suffering. I could not eat any solid food. I lived on boiled milk, taken hot, right off the stove. That was my diet, and I got very tired of it; but I was afraid to touch anything else.

"Now to get back to the year 1892. Last year was a long and sad one for me. As the warm weather came on I hoped to get better, but did not. The opening buds on the trees cut there in the park found me as weak, low and miserable as I had been in the winter. I was losing flesh and strength slowly, but surely, all the time. My nerves were feeble and shaken, so that my sleep was habitually bad.

"At last, by the advice of friends, I went to Peekskill, where I remained for some time, but my friends saw I was growing thinner and expressed the opinion in one another, that I was in a decline.

"The doctor suggested that I take cod liver oil, but I told him I couldn't bear the looks or the taste of it, either in its natural state or as an emulsion. He looked grave at this, but said no more about it. So I lay there and lingered and sank, that is all there is to say of the result of my trip to the country.

"Every time I went up to visit my wife," said Mr. Cook, "I could see she was much thinner and more feeble than before, although she didn't like to admit it."

"Well," continued the lady, "I felt that if it were physically possible I would be home, and so on the 1st of November, they wrapped me up and brought me home, what was left of me, and what there was of me weighed just 98 pounds, 37 pounds less than I weighed in my girlhood. Here I could do nothing, eat nothing; only wait for what might happen. I had tried doctors and drugs—often useful to others—but of no use to me.

"On the next day after my return my husband brought me a bottle of prepdigested food, and said a friend of his recommended it and hoped I would try it. I tasted it and it tasted good, nothing like cod liver oil. I began taking it according to the direction without feeling the least confidence in it or indulging any hope from it. But it did have a good effect, and that quickly. It gave me an appetite.

"I could eat the old kinds of food and they didn't distress me. Then I began to get some strength. At the end of a week, to my surprise and delight, I found I had gained two pounds. At the end of the second week, two more. And so on, gaining two pounds every week.

"It is eight weeks now, and I weigh 114 pounds, just 16 pounds more than when I came home. I can eat anything I have no pain, not enough, no headache, can run up stairs like a girl, and I know you will believe me when I say it is all due to Paskola."

"And, you think the pre digested food Paskola did all this for you, Mrs. Cook?"

"Certainly, if it didn't, what did? I never felt so well, and like living, in ten years as I do now."

"It isn't my wife's increase in weight alone," remarked Mr. Cook; "look look at her! her strength! her enjoyment of herself! her bright spirits! She had none of those things till Paskola gave them to her. If it can do as much for other people, through the statement of facts published, why it ought to be published."

"What my husband says, I say," added Mrs Cook; "anything in world be ingratitude on my part and culpable indifference to the suffering of others."

Has this case any lesson for you? Are you thin? Are you familiar by food which the palate refuses and the stomach cannot digest? Are you pale for the want of red blood? Are you chilly because you have not flesh to feed the vital fire? Are you weak because your food is not assimilated? Are you slowly sinking like a Tentland ship? Millions are. Abandon the use of drugs and medicines, and test the successful modern scientific treatment, Paskola is a food, and enables the system to use all other foods. It arrests constipation, re-establishes nutrition, fills up the hollow cheeks, and out of weakness develops power.

A pamphlet giving full particulars respecting Paskola will be sent on application to The Pre-Digested Food Co., 20 Reade St., New York.

BUTTE, Mont., May 10.—An action was commenced here today by James A. Talbott, administrator in the Davis estate, to determine the ownership of one million dollars worth of stock in the First National bank, of this city, which is the deposition of J. P. Davis, jr., and which he claims was given to him by his uncle. The administrator claims the transfer was illegal.

THE NEW CRUSADERS

ON TO WASHINGTON! THE CRY OF THOUSANDS OF MARCHING MEN.

They Are Coxey's Original, Though Only Neither Originated the Idea Nor Was First in the Field on a March to the Nation's Capital.

No matter what you may think of the motive, of the reasoning, or the practicability of ultimate accomplishment through the new crusade of the so called Coxeyites, you must admit that the movement is an important one, and that something is out of kilter in this broad republic. If there wasn't there would be no such thing as Coxeyism. It wouldn't be possible. If employment at good wages offered itself in all parts of the country, men could not be found in much more than half way or all the way across the continent in hopes of selling things to rights. It doesn't help matters to say that many of the crusaders are tramps, and it doesn't affect the proposition if they were all tramps, unless indeed it made it all the stronger.

If everything were O. K. in the United States, there wouldn't be tramps here.

Of course there might be an occasional "old stranger," as our fathers and grandfathers called the occasional tramp of antebellum days, but no vast army of "hobos" and "tinkers" such as now exists would be possible if there were cause for it. I do not propose here and now to discuss the nature or the origin of the present trouble, for history is long, and necessitates reminiscence, which may be burdensome, however, I trust, if I call the reader's attention to the first time that the point of the "On to Washington" movement. It was nearly eight years ago that Joseph R. Buchanan, now a writer of some what political prominence, was engaged in making the Knights of Labor movement in California. Speaking in San Francisco one night, he alluded, upon the need of legislation, to an unwritten law of the executive committee of some of the working men's societies. A man in the audience who agreed with the speaker cried out:

"That's all true, but what shall we do now?"

In answering this totally unexpected question Mr. Buchanan made use of the term "On to Washington." Carl Browne, now Coxey's lieutenant, was the crowd. The phrase and the manner made a deep impression upon him and finally born fruit in his joining his fortunes with the Massilon man in his march to the City of Magnificent Distances. It matter of good or bad fortune of Horse Breeder or Quarryman Coxey to number among his acquaintance a lively young newspaper man in Massilon, who saw that the starting of a crusade of the unemployed from that town in the direction of Washington meant plenty of space for him in the columns of the larger journals of the big cities. It was this young man's special dispatches and articles that familiarized readers everywhere with Coxey's name, and the consequent confounding of the derivative Coxeyism synonymous with the leading idea of the present crusade has doubtless made it immortal.

Notwithstanding this and the fact that he reached Washington first, Coxey's movement capitalized was anticipated several days by that of Edward Lewis E. Frye, himself a workingman, who started with his Coxeys from California. Frye has been an organizer of labor unions "off and on" for several years, and, it MRS. SARAH SMITH would seem, has had to draw for more executive ability to get his men across the country than had Coxey to get his smaller contingent over the much shorter distance between Massilon and Washington. Frye's story is longer than Coxey's, and Frye has labored under the disadvantage of having no money of his own, but he was not weighted down with a Tobias Mondell Brewster and his extraordinary theories as to government.

Some of the "armies" from the Pacific coast and the Rocky mountain region, aside from Frye's, are in command of General Cantwell, who started from Tacoma with 1,000 men; General Shepard, who began his march from Kent, Wash., with 500; General Wagner—his real name is Sharter—from Troublesome, Or., with 500; Captain Grayson, leading from Colorado, with fifty men; General Nolan, also from Colorado, with 75; General Carter, from Salt Lake City, with 500; General Barker, from California, assisted by Mrs. Carpenter Smith, with 500; Commander Duff, with 33, and General Hogan, from Montana, with 300. The experiences of the last named have been quite as interesting as any of his brother Knights, especially his one attempt when taking a train at St. Paul to carry him east. It was confidently predicted in many quarters that the train of such contingent would cause a sort of trouble in railroad circles as they marched, for these populations have so far failed to cause trouble in any quarter, which they have passed. It is quite possible that this good conduct has been partly due to the fact that in most places supplies of food and often of clothing have been freely given, though not always through sympathy, but rather for the avowed purpose of hastening forward the "industrial" march. That there has been and is a very considerable amount of moral support of the movement is now over, true, and it has sometimes been plainly manifested than in Ohio, where the women have organized a "relief corps." And in Chicago, where General Randall organized his force of over 1,000, with Mrs. Kate C. Smith, his daughter, acting as the leader of "Army of the Army. Mrs. Smith is comparatively young and, as her picture shows, of rather agreeable personality. It will be remembered that Mr. Coxey's daughter declined to follow her father in advance of his "ownmouse alers," and with his approval, as Mr. Coxey and General Randall's, but Mrs. Coxey No. 1 objected, and the young lady was one in refusing to "stand by her dad" till the "commonwealth" reached Washington, when she ran away from her mother and headed the 'Army day parade along Pennsylvania avenue. General Randall is a physician by profession, is 54 years of age and was a Greenback man in 1876. A year afterward he organized the Soldiers of Industry, but he was on the stump for Blaine in 1884. At one time he published a Greenback paper in New York, and in 1886 he was associate editor of the Chicago Express. He is a leader well known in the Knights of Labor.

General Charles F. Kelly, not be fore mentioned here, whose arrival in Washington is important as any in the field, is a strict disciplinarian and has had ample opportunity to show his prowess, for mutiny has more than once broken out in the ranks of his "industrials." He is a young man—only 22 is a printer by trade, has been out of work for some time and could be chosen both for his speed and the bottle.

General Calvin, who has been more successful than most of the other leaders in securing railroad transportation for his men, does not believe in Coxeyism. He is a young man—only 22 years of age—and is a member of the Masonic order. He is a strong temperance man, does not believe in the government to support all the unfortunates, but believes that it is the duty of the government to provide work for the unemployed. He is a member of the Knights of Labor, and is a member of the executive committee of the New England contingent, is a native of Rhode Island, 30 years old and a brilliant talker. Swift is his surname, and was born in Decatur, O., is a graduate of Williams college, has taken special courses of study in philosophy, civics and political economy at Johns Hopkins university and has studied the same line of subjects abroad.

General Christopher Columbus Jones, the aged leader of the Philadelphia contingent that joined Coxey's "army" just before it reached Washington, is another man of note in the crusade, and there is a host of lesser lights, among them being General Frey, Commander Jennings, both western men, Captains Murray and Swetland of Connecticut and others from New York and New Jersey that are not so well known.

Altogether the most singular incident connected with the movement has been the start for Washington on May 4, from Hermansburg, Ky., of C. Peter Springer and a few friends in a hacksack. Springer is the man who sent a $100 bill to Mose Pollard during the trial of her suit against Breckinridge, and he took with him in his sixshy $1,000 which he said he proposed to give to Coxey.

M. I. TRUTER.

GENERAL COXEY

GENERAL ROMAN

GENERAL CALVIN

GENERAL PRYE

GENERAL SANTALA

GENERAL JONES

With Its Own Weapons.

The congressmanic daughter was receiving a young man whom her father had no cordiality for, and he was kicking on it in hand as he could, but the girl was serene.

"Daughter," he said the other morning, "wasn't that young squirt here again last night?"

"No, sir," she responded promptly.

"I know better. I saw him as I came in."

"Where did you see him?" she asked as cool as may be.

"I saw him in the parlor talking to you."

"But he was not there. I tell you," she insisted.

The father was greatly shocked.

"My dear child," he said, "I can hardly say it, but man, and I say you are deliberately lying to me."

The girl never even so much as changed color.

"It does look that way, doesn't it?" she mulled, "and I used to think that sort of thing was lying myself, but I've been up in the house of representatives a great deal in the last month or so, and I've seen you a lot of times sitting there while they were trying to get a quorum, and so politically bound you say you were not there, though I saw you there, and so did everybody else, and it went. Now, Claude and I are running a business on the same principle, and so while you may see him here he is constructively absent, and we'll like to know what you are going to do about it. See?"

The interview ended at that point, and that evening Claude came promptly not present, just as he had been for many consecutive nights.—Detroit Free Press.

Little Johnny's History Said to Mills.

I.

Diploma—Dr. Charmile Dunker.
John Jumpup, Dr. $4.50

II.

Dr. Sweetlady, M. D.
John Jumpup, Jr. $7.00

III.

James Berrum, Undertaker.
Mr. John Jumpup, Sr. $23.00

—Chicago Record.

Jealous.

Waiter—Do you know, sir, that I envy that wheelbarrow of yours?

Diner—How is that, Thomas?

"You pick it up so often, sir."—Yonkers Statesman.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED.

Paine's Celery Compound Made Mrs. Leighton and Her Sister Well Again.

"O, I'm only a little nervous."

"I didn't use to be.

"What can I do to overcome it?"

That what a woman means by being a little nervous she can't exactly say. She tells you she is restless; that she can no longer sew or read; conversation no longer interests, or it even troubles her; noises startle her, and she cries for no cause.

Such are the first small beginnings of nervous weakness. The world is full of boring, patient wives and mothers who have been called upon to suffer intense emotional strain; have undertaken to nurse those dear to them through protracted illness, or have worked beyond their physical powers.

During the many years of hard and wonderful work, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, Dartmouth's great professor, had those weak, "run-down" women in mind. The study of such cases of nervous prostration, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and debility led him to that most marvelous discovery of the century, Paine's celery compound. Prof. Phelps became convinced that the trouble in all the cases of weakness lay in a disturbance of nutrition.

The cure lies in purer, richer blood and better fed nervous tissues. Paine's celery compound stirs the executive organs, the liver and kidneys, to stronger action; the blood grows at once purer and redder and more capable of carrying nutriment and oxygen to every nerve and muscular fiber of the body.

Paine's celery compound makes people well by building up new tissues in place of the old; regulating shaky nerves by appropriate nerve food and a strong, full tide of pure blood through the diseased parts of the liver, heart, stomach, and kidneys.

To worried women, just as to business men singeering under financial adversity, comes nervousness and final breakdown. "I am not ill enough to take medicine," she too often says, and puts off from day to day the correction of her trouble.

Paine's celery compound is the great spring medicine. It cures every form of nervous weakness and the special disorders of liver, heart, stomach, and kidneys that arise from impure blood and a "run down" system badly nourished.

There are the difficulties that Paine's celery compound corrects. It builds up the whole body, blood, nerves, and tissues in a way that nothing else has ever equaled. People get well who thoughtfully and thoroughly try it. For rheumatism it is the one true specific.

Prof. F. A. Leighton is instructor and superintendent of the state dairy school at the Iowa state agricultural college at Ames, Ia. He has been three several years and is well known throughout that state. His wife, writing to Wells, Richardson & Co., who now prepare Paine's celery compound, says:

"Last May I had rheumatism so severely that I could only get around by the aid of crutches. Nothing that I used did me any good, and I despaired of regaining my health. A friend recommended Paine's celery compound to me, and I used it regularly for two months. As a result, I was able to visit the world's fair, staying there for quite a while and walking all day without any difficulty.

"The compound also did my sister a great deal of good while attending college, giving her strength and health. There is nothing I know of in the world that is its equal for building up the weak and run-down, and giving strength and tone to the system. I am better than for years, and ascribe my improvement wholly to the use of Paine's celery compound."

This is one of thousands of similar testimonials that Paine's celery compound is the remedy that makes people well.

What To Get

In buying a War Book.

GET one that is a complete history, written with access to the Official Records and not one consisting of brief accounts of detached events.

GET one written in popular style for the people by authors of acknowledged literary ability and not one full military technicalities understood only by military men.

GET one illustrated by artists of national reputation, who were on the spot when the events occurred.

Get 32 pages at the price others charge for 16 pages.

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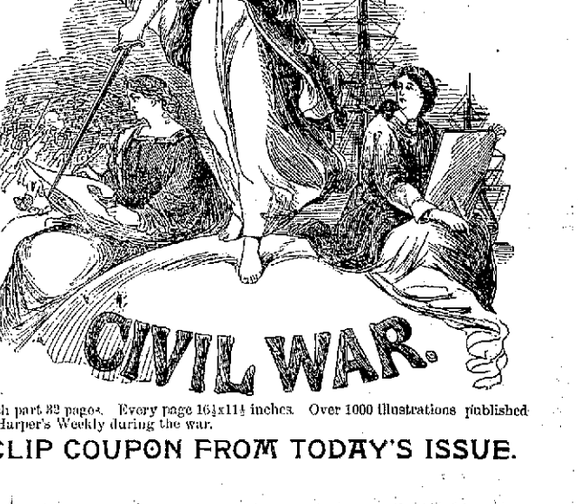

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The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

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ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS

NYE AND SAM JONES.

BILL TELLS WHY THE MAN WITH A MESSAGE ALWAYS HAS A HEARING.

Eloquent Professor Swings of Chicago—Story of One Diabolo, Who Had the Family Bible and Then Got Left—The Peculiar Sermons of a Judge.

[Copyright, 1894, by Edgar W. Nye.]

IN KENTUCKY, Speaking of Sam Jones, and that is that the people are with him. It is one thing to preach and quite another to get a congregation to come and listen. Sam Jones has never lacked a hearing. It is hard to analyze why this is so at first, but when you notice that he does not pull his sermons out of a cyclopedia or encyclopedia you are coming close to the cause of it. We went the other evening to hear a clergyman whose sermon bristled so with statistics and cyclopedias that he labored days from his manuscript even to look at the fair young constituents who sat near him in the choir.

The congregation fidgeted around in the seats at last until he felt that he must become more impassioned or lose his hold upon the people. Then he unloosed and carved the air with his lily white hands. Reaching an impassioned spurt of eloquence at last, he balanced himself on his toes and called great allons out of the atmosphere to shout by saying in clarion tones:

"Oh, isn't it thankful that this is thus?" People who have a measure from one to high do not make this class of statements. When he thought he had a call to preach, "It was doubtless some other nose."

"Yes," said Sam Jones awhile ago, "young men come to me and say they have a call to preach, and I say to them: 'What will you tell to the people? What is the message you will deliver to the world?' And they say, 'I will open my mouth, and the Lord will fill it.'

"Yes, brethren, and he does too. He fills it with wind, and there are hundreds of these old airgans going around today with their mouths full of words waiting for the Lord to supply them with ideas."

We went last Sunday to hear Professor Swing at Central Music hall, Chicago. The house was comfortable and the acoustics good. The congregational singing is elevating and full of genuine devotion. A good organ adds to the beauty of the music, the hymns are selected with excellent taste and sense, and the sermon offers something to think of for weeks afterward. The congregation looks intelligent, and even though Mr. Pullman was present I did not see a sleeper in the audience.

Professor Swing is a very plain man, ranking about third among the humblest men of the United States. His delivery is undoubtedly bad, and his gestures do not show a particle of Delsarte training. He has only one or two gestures, and they are not in good repair. He has a rather feeble voice, and when he speaks he leans against the pulpit, emphasizing his more earnest passages by a peculiar squat which shuts the chair with his coattails, and yet every listener hangs upon each sentence with the most earnest attention because he has a message to deliver. He is not hampered by the notion of a course of study, or tied to a platform. He is an undelegated delegate, free to say and do what he believes to be best.

He truly said that no man could be thoroughly orthodox without a noble cause to espouse and speak for. Daniel Webster at the test door of a sideshow could not have been an orator, but for freedom and patriotism he could be eloquent.

Day before yesterday I heard a young clergyman in the air who had a very penetrating voice, and he was telling of the success of his "work."

"Last Sabbath," said he, "I baptized eight, and last season I saved 18 souls."

A man who yet pays his account can truthfully say that he has personally saved 18 souls in one season ought not to be ashamed to make it on the run, and I think it is nothing more than truthful it should be put in the paper. So here it is.

I heard of an incident not long ago where an effort was made to combine politics and religion. Ephraim Taft was a candidate western Missouri for county superintendent of schools, and the prospects were that he would be elected by an overwhelming majority unless some great coup d'etat could be worked in the campaign.

Ernest Pudlook was the opposing candidate, and he believed that Taft was not, as a matter of fact, old enough to fill the statutory requirements for the office, the law stating that no minor shall be eligible who had not attained the age of 25 years.

So Pudlook decided to make a personal investigation. He was not of a religious turn of mind, but he made up as a Methodist Episcopal clergyman in search of health and wended his way down into the country where young Taft's parents lived.

He fetched up at the old folks' home in the country about dusk and hitched his horse. He told them why he was and since it is night may there over night. Missouri hospitality is generally understood from the southern hotel down to the humblest cot.

Pudlook was invited to come right in and make himself at home. He had a good, honest supper and chatted on cheerfully for an hour after Taffie hill bedtime, and then the old lady brought him a Bible to read a chapter from. This was what he had come for.

Pudlook saw right away that there was no family record in that Bible, and so he said he could not read such fine print as that. Old man Taft asked him if he had glasses. Yes, he used glasses, but he had left his own home where one other he said. So the old man offered him, but they did not fit. Then the old lady brought hers out, but they didn't help him.

It was a long time before he succeeded in making them bring out the family Bible with large print, but at last they did so. He looked slowly through it for a suitable chapter, keeping his eye out for the family record. When he found the place for it, he turned cold to the ends of his toes, for it had been torn out.

He read a chapter, but his heart was not in it, and if ever a hollow mockery of a prayer was constructed, it was that Pudlock did it on that occasion. He went home the next day and hired out on a farm at $15 per month and found.

From politics the conversation gradually drifted into discussion of courts and justice as it is generally hailed out in our glorious republic. Mr. Hawley Smith then told of a long trial in his state where a prominent embezzler who stood high in felonious circles was indicted on 27 counts, having been busily robbing the bank and the Aspodians, widows and orphans, servant girls and old people for 18 years.

The trial was continued and adjourned, but meet and the venue changed, together with all the other smart things known to lawyers who may bring well paid, until finally, in spite of time and eternity, both of which had been pretty well consumed, the jury, greatly to the surprise of the court, found the defendant guilty on the whole 27 indictments. The evidence was all that way, of course, but the case had been on hand so long that the judge did not think defendant would be found guilty.

He was therefore thunderstruck when the verdict came in. He said that he would take the matter under advisement for 24 hours before pending sentence. After the time had expired the judge took his seat on the woolsack, wearing a clean collar and a look of almost angelic purity.

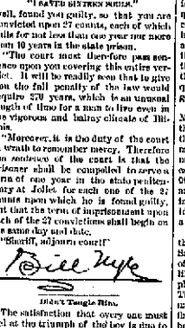
The bailiff opened the court, and the judge took a fresh chew of navy tobacco.

"Prisoner at the bar," he said, adjusting his artificial teeth so that he could speak more firmly, "an imperial jury of your countrymen have, after a long and tedious trial upon the testimony, which, in fact, covers the other 26 counts, well, found you guilty, so that you are convicted upon 27 counts, each of which calls for not less than one year nor more than 10 years in the state prison.

"The court must therefore pass sentence upon you covering this entire verdict. It will be readily seen that if I give you the full penalty of the law would require 270 years, which is an unusual length of time for a man to live even in the vigorous and balmy climate of Illinois.

"Moreover, it is the duty of the court in its tender mercies to temper the sentence of the jury. In fact, the prisoner shall be compelled to serve a term of one year in the state penitentiary at Joliet for each one of the 27 counts upon which he is found guilty, but that the term of imprisonment upon each of the 27 convictions shall begin on the day after the last.

"Sheriff, adjourn court!"



"I SAVED SIX-TEEN SOULS."

Didn't Tangle Him.

The satisfaction that every one must feel at the triumph of the boy is due to the same feeling which prompts a big bearded man to take the part of the "under dog."

Walter was the important witness, and one of the lawyers, after cross questioning him for some time, said:

"Your father has been talking to you and telling you how to testify, hasn't he?"

"Yes," said the boy.

"Now," said the lawyer, "just tell us how your father told you to testify."

"Well," said the boy modestly, "he told me that he knew I would try to tangle me, but if I would just be careful and tell the truth I could tell the same thing every time."

The lawyer gave the boy to tangle up that boy any more.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

On High Olympus.

"What are you looking so glum about, old man?" asked Jupiter.

"I'm frosted. A little German table has invented a bullet proof suit that is likely to interfere with my business," said he.

"They are getting a little too best of you," chimed in Cupid. "You will be a cold day before they ever get an armor that is proof against my darts."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Spark of Pride.

"They say Gus de Sport hasn't a spark of pride."

"I thought That was his invested $800 in a diamond stud."—Buffalo Courier.

Can Live Without a Salary.

The czar of Russia receives no salary. He income arises from 1,000,000 square miles of land that he owns, comprising farms, forests, mines and other resources. His income is $12,000,000 a year.

THE LAND OF RUBBER

IMMENSE WEALTH IN THE FORESTS OF MADAGASCAR.

The Concession to Ex-Consul Waller May Mean Much to American—Resources of the Island—Queer Customs of the Natives.

The discovery of a new rubber tree in Madagascar a year or so ago has proved a big bonanza for the natives and quite a commercial revolution in the island. Small traders whose most avaricious dreams formerly did not extend beyond the possession of a few hundred dollars are the result of 18 or 20 years of hard work have suddenly achieved comparative riches, and the price of raw rubber has been quintupled by the keen competition of purchasers. If the reported concession to John L. Waller, ex-United States consul at Tamatave, be confirmed, it is likely to make a great change in our trade relations with the Malagasian kingdom and may lead to some interesting diplomatic complications with France.

The French have for several years exercised a sort of protectorate over the country and are very jealous of other foreigners gaining any influence in its concerns. This jealousy is particularly marked in the case of Americans, for our consul is decidedly foreign representative who takes his congratulations directly from the queen's government, thus schewing

RANAVALONA, QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

cooling her as the ruler of the island. The other consuls take their exequaturs from the French representatives, though the island does not belong to France, and the French are quite powerful in its domestic affairs. They have considerable influence, however, in determining the foreign policy of the country and maintain there a resident general with a military suite, though the Madagascar government refuses to recognize their right to do so.

Madagascar is now nominally ruled by the native queen, Ranavalona III, a woman of 28 years, who succeeded to the throne in 1883 and the same year married her prime minister. The government is an absolute monarchy, in which the prime minister usually manages the government under pretext of his subordinate ministers.

The prime minister, who rejoices in the simple and euphonious name of Rainilaiarivony, is 60 years of age. He is a shrewd old fellow, more than 20 years of age and very much alive. He rose to power by assassinating his predecessor during the reign of the previous queen.

It has always been the rule that the prime minister should be the husband of the queen. The queen's husband married to the predecessor of the present prime minister.

Andriamanjakas custom of the island is the compulsory duty imposed by the queen on all the foreign members of her court to render service once a month at her table. At these occasions curry rice and chicken to her majesty. They have the further pleasure of crawling on their knees before her once a month in the throne room, and on occasion the queen sits on a throne and wears a solid gold crown which weighs 4½ pounds.

Few people realize the vast area of Madagascar. It is the largest island in the world, counting Australia among the continents. Its greatest length is 900 miles, with an average width of 250 miles, and its population is variously estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000. The general name of the inhabitants is Malagasy, but they are divided into at least 45 tribes. It is a popular idea that the Malagasy are negroes. As a matter of fact, they are Malays.

There are wide differences between the tribes. The most numerous are the Sakalaves, who constitute about a third of the population and are the most warlike and savage of any of the island people. They are average over five feet in height, but they are by far cleanlier than the aborigines from much mixing with the slave population.

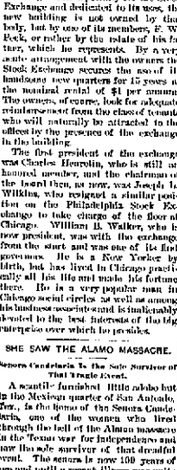
The Hovas, the second largest tribe on the island, comprise less than a fourth of the whole population. They are much smaller than the Sakalaves, averaging only a little above 5 feet. They have straight, regular features and take very kindly to civilization. They are intelligent and quick to learn and have developed a high degree of trade that exists among the natives of India. The Hovas are the ruling tribe, and the kings and queens of Madagascar have been Hovas. The Betsimisaraks are next largely with the other tribes, and their dark hair is straight, long, fine and abundant, while that of the Sakalaves is kinky, though it cannot be called woolly.

The concession granted to Mr. Waller is said to cover 250 square miles of the southern part of the island and to include the right to cut other valuable timber as well as the rubber tree. Mr. Waller, it will be remembered, was a prominent colored Republican of Kansas City and was appointed consul at Tamatave, the principal port of Madagascar, by President Harrison.

THE CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

It Has Prospered Under the Administration of President Walker.

The new Chicago Stock Exchange building is one of the handsomest and most complete of the modern skyscrapers in that city. It is 13 stories in height and contains over 400 offices so complete in detail as latter day ideas of comfort and convenience can make them. It occupies an area of 101 by 180 feet at the southeast corner of Washington and La Salle streets, and the roof line is 161 feet above the sidewalk. The boardroom is exceptionally bright, handsome and complete and spacious enough for the purpose of the exchange. It is a two story room, taking up half of the second and third floors of the building, and technically decorated. The cel-



WILLIAM B. WALKER.

ing is supported by four octagonal pillars of Sienna marble, with gilded capitals and the prevailing colors of the decorations are green and gold.

Though built especially for the Stock Exchange and dedicated to its uses, the building is not owned by that body, but by one of its members, F. W. Peck, or rather by the estate of his father, which he represents. By a very astute arrangement with the owners the Stock Exchange secures the use of the handsome new quarters for 15 years at the nominal rental of $1 per annum. The owners, of course, look for adequate reimbursement from the class of tenants who will naturally be attracted to the offices by the presence of the exchange in the building.

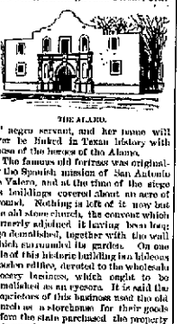
The first president of the exchange was Charles Henrotin, who is still an honored member, and the chairman of the board then, as now, was Joseph L. Wilkins, who resigned a similar position on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to take charge of the floor at Chicago. William B. Walker, who is now president, was with the exchange from the start and was one of its first governors. He is a New Yorker by birth, but has lived in Chicago practically all his life and made his fortune there. He is a very popular man in Chicago social circles as well as among his business associates and is unmistakably devoted to the best interests of the big enterprise over which he presides.

SHE SAW THE ALAMO MASSACRE.

Senora Candelaria Is the Sole Survivor of That Tragic Event.

A scantily furnished little adobe hut in the Mexican quarter of San Antonio, Tex., is the home of the Senora Candelaria, one of the women who lived through the hell of the Alamo massacre in the Texan war for independence and now the sole survivor of that dreadful event. The senora is now 100 years of age and until a recent illness was quite active and alert, quick to perceive and understand. Without her glasses, she is most toothless and with but little hair, she is not a pleasant object to contemplate, but still a wonder and is regarded with superstitious awe by the people of her neighboring wigwam she lives.

The old woman was nursing Colonel Bowie, who lay ill of a fever in one of the rooms of the Alamo, just was repelling him upon her arm in the act of giving him a drink of water at the final moment when the Mexican soldiers rushed in and butchered him in his bed. She always upon her claim the scar of the wound inflicted upon her at the time. When the massacre was completed, she was one of three survivors, the other two being a little girl and Colonel Travis'



THE ALAMO.

negro servant, and the name will ever be linked in Texan history with those of the heroes of the Alamo.

The famous old fortress was originally a Spanish mission, built by San Antonio de Valero, and at the time of the siege its buildings covered about an acre of ground. Nothing is left of it now but the old stone ring, the convent which formerly adjoined it having been long ago demolished, together with the wall which surrounded its garden. On one side of this hideous building is a hideous wooden office, devoted to the wholesale grocery business, which ought to be demolished as an eyesore. It is said the proprietors of this business are the only church in a storehouse for their goods before the state purchased the property to house its preservation.

"Eliminating the Male" in Australia.

A rather startling industrial development is reported from Victoria, where women have now been substituted for men at no fewer than 200 railway stations. The result has been a saving of 2,000,000 francs annually, the salary ago wages paid to a station mistress is 250 per year, whereas "the objectionable male" used to receive 2250. But, as the Sydney Bulletin says, "How is the Victorian woman going to support a husband and family on £90 a year?"

He Knew the Night Way.

Young Gilbert—I tell, uncle, that you did not take your wife to see the comet last night when you dined at the Swallhside hotel.

Uncle Jim (just from Wagnalls' Cert'nly not, my boy, cert'nly not. I tied it back of my neck by the corners just as nice as you please.—Chicago Record.

Disposing of Him.

Maud—What do you do when a man persists in asking for a dance, and you don't care to dance with him?

Marie—Tell him my card is full.

Maud—But supposing it isn't, and he still persists?

Marie—Then I hand upon it and let him see that it isn't.—Boston Home Journal.

An Incontinuous Sign.

Farmer Meadow—How is your son doing in the city?

Farmer Harrow—He hasn't said much about his business, but he writes me that he's got lots of friends there.

Farmer Meadow—That's encouraging. That shows that he ain't had to borrow money yet.—New York Weekly.

PATRIOTIC PILGRIMS

SUMMER STUDENTS TO VISIT HISTORIC SCENES.

A Party of Philadelphians Will Follow the Line of Washington's March From Boston to Yorktown—Educational Capital—A Royal Road to Learning.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, formed four years ago in Philadelphia, is most active in promoting the cause of higher education among the people and seems to realize the mission by which Heaven may be achieved. Not its fortunate possessors, but those to be held in the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania during the month of July, will enjoy a most attractive programme of lecture courses has been arranged in six different departments, embracing the sciences, literature and philology, music, mathematics, history and ethics, economics and sociology. Those lectures will be given by the best obtainable authorities in our country on their respective specialties, and it is hard to think of a pleasanter or more profitable way of spending a few weeks' vacation than in listening to their teaching on these important subjects under pleasant conditions.

A feature of the summer meeting that will be of special interest to those who like to combine pleasure and study is the pilgrimages that will be made in historical places in and around Philadelphia on Saturdays and which will be in charge of the chairman of the meeting by a pilgrimage that will follow Washington's line of march from Boston to Philadelphia. These

THE PILGRIMS OF WASHINGTON'S ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION.

pilgrimages will be made under the direction of Mr. Lyman P. Powell, one of the editorial lecturers of the extension society, who inaugurated the historical pilgrimages of the society's summer meeting of last year. The initial pilgrimage, by carriage, Germantown and Valley Forge, the success of which admirably demonstrated the educational possibilities of such tours.

Mr. Powell has high hopes of beneficent results from these historical pilgrimages. "Who can doubt," he says, "that a renaissance of patriotism will follow hard upon a resuscitation of the medieval pilgrimages inspired by such a modern conditions? The soil of the Atlantic seaboard has been sanctified by the blood of heroes long. How can it fail to bear the fruit of patriotism and father will the modern pilgrim first reset. The old Hinshaw meeting house, the old Quaker meeting house, and the redoubts and intrenchments of Valley Forge are still eloquent sermons to stone and mortar. The great sermons of the past will be preached to the present generation by these pilgrims.

"Visits to these places may show more clearly than our books that Benedict Arnold was a dyspeptic and ill most selfishness even in his treason, and that Washington was a great and noble man. When the mists of 1776 transformed an untutored, humble, young man of twenty into an effective army, while Washington in the darkest hours of the darkest night off in phantom, counseling and coordinating the military and rebellious elements in his army, it is well to know that

"Why, then, may not the historical pilgrimage become a permanent educational factor? Why may not a fraternity of laboratory in which our historic wealth has been too long neglected. The magnificent endeavor of Dr. Edward Everett Hale to deter more than one from going to Philadelphia to join the pilgrimage of 1893 that nothing short of the patriotic statesmanship of American history from exploiting the wasted wealth which lies all about us. The Columbian Exposition, which is not vitally any success of some historic survival which has in it a lesson for the world and for the age.

The New England pilgrimage will be inaugurated on July 26 by public meetings in the Germantown and Valley Forge ponderous hall, at which Hon. H. L. Carson will deliver an address in celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Germantown, in which the American army, and Mr. Talcott Williams will speak on the planet Philadelphia in American life. Very, July 30 will be a day of pilgrimage will attend services at the historic Christ church, in Philadelphia, where Washington. On July 30 the pilgrimage starts for Boston, the only stop on the way being at Valley Forge. The pilgrims will see the greatest for a few hours of the Connecticut Historical society.

The entire day will be devoted to visiting places of historic interest in and around Boston, Cambridge, Lexington, Concord, Salem, Plymouth and Marshfield, each of which such notable men as Edward Everett Hale, Edwin D. Mead, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Rev. John Fiske, Hesekiah Butterworth, Rabbi Fleischer and others will talk to the pilgrims upon scenes of which they have needed with the study. At Cambridge Longfellow's house will receive the pilgrims in his parlor, and the Longfellow United States Senator Lodge will give a reception in the evening.

At the end of the week the travelers will turn their faces toward the Hudson, stopping at Newport, Providence, the home of Israel Putnam, and Hartford, Conn., Springfield, Northampton, West Point, Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow, the last being marked by famous men well acquainted with the localities visited being kept up all the way. Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, Mr. Fiske and Professor H. P. Johnson will act as clerks for the children in New York city.

Tuesday morning, August 7, will complete the pilgrimage, and there the addresses will be delivered by Adjutant General S. Stanley Rowe, Mr. Powell and Professor William M. Sloane at Princeton. The return to Philadelphia will be made about Aug. 9.

A VERSATILE LAWYER.

Joseph H. Choate Is the Pride of the New York Bar.

A rare and rarest distinguished honor was conferred upon Joseph H. Choate, the eminent New York lawyer, when he was elected president of the constitutional convention of the Empire State, an honor that cannot be conferred more frequently than once in 20 years, and that is conferred upon a man of a superior order to the ordinary politicians of the state. That Mr. Choate properly appreciates the honor he gives from the fact that it is the only public office he has ever accepted, though he refused long and have been urged time and for any of several high positions, or might have

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

been an minister to one of the big big of Europe, but he preferred to remain in New York and practice law.

The importance of this honor, too, is enhanced by a pecuniary sacrifice on Mr. Choate's part, as he accepted it literally gratuitously on the time ordinarily devoted to a practice so important and lucrative that very few men would be found public spirited enough to forego it for the benefit of the state. Mr. Choate's work was prodigious, however, and the serious impairment of his health was not allowed to stand in the way of the performance of his duties as a citizen.

Mr. Choate is regarded as the most versatile lawyer at the New York bar. He seldom engages in a criminal case, but is equally at home in any civil court, a military court martial is another legal contest, an international controversy and is in fact an exceptionally able all around lawyer. He attends to the court work of the big law firm of which he is a member and of which Senator Evarts is the head and Joseph Hilton advisory. He is one of the very few lawyers of the present day who adhere to the old fashioned etiquette of the profession which made it a point of honor to accept a retainer in any case that offered. He is most revolutionary in the sole fashionable brought against him by the young clerk whose body the millionaire silver king had furnished when Cronk Nervous. Hence a dynamite bomb at him. Mr. Choate of course won his case. He usually does win his cases.

Mr. Choate was born in Salem, Mass., on Jan. 24, 1832, and is therefore now in his sixty-second year. He is erect and fine carriage, his complexion is fair and he has ever exhibited vitality seem to belie his age. Dolphin opinions, however, he has been sensitive force in the social and political life of New York city and state, both legal, political and social, since 1859, when he first went to the metropolis.

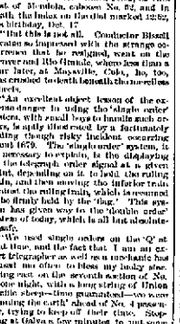
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN ABROAD.

They Succeed in France Notwithstanding the Efforts of the Satirists.

The "advanced daughters" of Paris and the "peculiar daughters" of London come in for a good deal of ridicule and satire from the journalists and artists of their respective cities, but it is not hard to discover that the ridicule and satire and the pictures treat the woman question in a seriously to the fun across the water as it is in the United States. In France especially women are gradually taking rank in professions and businesses into which it was never supposed that they would ever enter. The old conservative classes profess to regret this and predict that it will end in the destruction of the family. Perhaps, but why has it not done so already?

As a matter of fact, the 17,000,000 of women in France have long been in a very wide sphere and in many spheres to which only men is admitted in other countries, especially in the south of France and those who think that it is due to this state of affairs that France is today the richest country in Europe. Women are bankers, cafe and shopkeepers throughout France. They receive money and disburse it in confidence and security banks. In the cafe, the barber shop, the grocery, men at the wine counter, their presence inside refreshment and shops.

France has for years admitted women students to her medical schools. Why, then, should not the lady doctor be prominent



THE FRENCH IDEA OF A DOCTRESS.

in Paris? What would there be incongruous in the appearance of a woman lounger in the green Bois de Boulogne? Why should not the lady doctor be prominent in the organization

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, MAY 19 1917

LESSON OF HANNELE.

MAUDE BANKS WRITES OF THE LATEST PLAY.

ON MARY'S GRAVE.

That's Where Aquilina Filler Stopped His Broken Heart.

The Brilliant Actress Is of the Opinion That It Will Not Be Excelled by Playmakers for a Long Time—Helps Go on the Stage.

CONSIDER THE productivity of "Hannele" of immense importance to the stage and to actors. It is undoubtedly the most elevated drama ever attempted on our stage, and as an actress, as an individual who wants to honor and to bore no prejudices, I welcome it with open arms. We have too long been condemned to unholy passions, to unprofitable and ridiculous problems. We have a problem, the noblest in the world, and we have a right to use in its service the finest thoughts. We have been defrauded of our rights for years.

To-day we are again refused religion. Why are we not to be allowed to pronounce the word of God, or the words of God, on the stage? Have we no need of God? Has he no use for us? Are we to be ostracized and made pariahs?

Is it not possible to act reverently as well as to preach reverently? We do not do so, you say. Are you sure? And do you do all you ought to do; all you are capable of doing? Not yet, I fancy. Neither do we—yet.

But this much is true: There will never be much reflection in the world until it lives where the heart lives. The change which has come over the stage and its people within the last twenty-five years proves that the objections heaped upon it are entirely unfounded.

The purpose of our existence is to entertain, you say? I grant that. But to entertain the highest as well as the lowest. The cry of worse of the papers, and of many of the people, to-day, that it is impossible to feel any reverence in a theater, is a gross and cruel libel on the human heart.

"Hannele" will not have imitators for a long time, if ever. It is not possible to reach the highest twice in a lifetime. It is a great deed to write an in this play; it takes high living, high character and a great mind. We will know that these are not common.

Mr. Gerry of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice objects to the play. He refuses to consider it in any light but that of sacrilege. He has a perfect right to his opinion, and a right to make his protest. The world is full of Mr. Gerrys. It is a waste of time to discuss them.

I have a profound conviction that "Hannele" will touch to its uttermost depths every heart in the audience; that after the curtain is raised and the play fairly started, the thought of irreverence or sacrilege will be as far off as the Himalayas from the mind of every spectator; that every human being will go out of that theater nobler than when he or she entered it.

As actors, as writers, as thinking people, we ought to be thankful for all the discussion this attempt has aroused. We ought to be grateful to the detractors, grateful to the producers of the great play; but I think we can sum it all up in a few words and say that the one vital, everlasting debt is to be paid to the action, the cause of spiritual values and spiritual concepts, who has dared to grasp and to hold and to make a living picture of the most splendid things that humanity can offer to art.

Maude Banks

She Poses in Living Pictures.

"Vera" is one of the latest discoveries of that indefatigable picture hunter, Ed E. Hite. She is an exceedingly beautiful woman, and is said to belong to a Russian family of distinction. Because of her position she will call real matters also was obliged to leave

VERA.

homeland, and as her knowledge of English was too limited to permit of her assuming a part in any play just at present, Mr. Hite has decided to make her the central figure of one of the new series of Hiltner living pictures in "1916."

THE WHEEL.

An English authority says that all the bicycles now in use could be made to burden himself with an extra ounce.

Since wooden rims have come into use, it is being suggested that bamboo spokes should be substituted for steel.

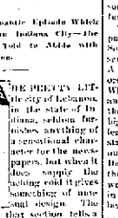
The twin lamp is the latest thing in cycle light savers. It has two lenses and reflectors, somewhat on the principle of a pair of opera glasses, and is sold to be a real, good thing.

WAS HE MURDERED?

Discovery of the Dancing of a Long Missing Youth.

Tony Pitts, a young German farmer who had, with his father, been engaged in farming a piece of land three miles south of Colney, Ill., has been missing since Nov. 17. The elder Pitts vacated the farm recently, and the present tenants, few days ago while plowing in a field discovered a sapling pressed grave. In it was found considerable hair supposed to be human. It is known that the elder Pitts had trouble with his son upon the day of his disappearance. Supervisor Crayton, with a band of thirty or forty men, visited the scene of the discovery a few days ago and found a search of the premises. A piece of blue cloth with white stripes and supposed to be clothing was discovered near the grave. This correspondent exactly with the description of the shirt worn by the boy. Mr. Pitts when questioned as to his son's disappearance stated that on that day his son was in the doorway abusing a horse. He ordered him to desist, which he refused to do, and some considerable passed between them, which ended in the father's throwing a stone at the boy. This the boy resented and ran immediately into the house, presumed his masturbation papers, and left the house.

Aquilina Filler committed suicide in the German Catholic cemetery, adjoining Vassar college, by firing the fatal bullet through his brain at the side of his sweetheart's grave, which the laborers connected with the twenty-one years' illness. Around which a little group of mourners still lingered. Filler was in his twenty-third year, and since last Thanksgiving day has been employed in Buffalo. He came to this country from Poppenhausen, Bavaria, two years ago and lived with his uncle, Joseph Schupert, a grocer at 8 Church street, until he went to Buffalo last June to be with Mary Michaels, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Michaels. He felt deeply in love with her, and frequently took her driving and



A. FILLER.

made gifts to her, their intimacy finally culminating in an engagement.

At the time Miss Michaels met young Filler she was suffering from consumption. She grew steadily worse, and four months ago was obliged to take to her bed. Since that time her mother came on from Buffalo to see her, and frequent love missives were passed between them. It was understood that if Miss Michaels recovered sufficiently they were to be married on June 20, at which time the prospective bridegroom hoped to be in business for himself.

But Miss Michaels died, and the next morning her broken-hearted lover arrived at her home, and viewed her remains. He made the most passionate protest, one of grief. He spent nearly the whole day at the house, and during the hours of the wake he laid on a lounge in a room adjoining the corpse. He attended the funeral and rode to the cemetery in the chief mourners' carriage, accompanying his sweetheart's parents. He was listless and seemed to be agitated, but nobody dreamed that he contemplated suicide. He stood quietly while the grave was being filled in. Very recently

"A CHEERFUL CHURCH."

Rev. Dr. Talmage Lays Down Some Excellent Precepts

As to How to Keep the Church Cheerful and at the Same Time Preserve the Fear and Love of God —A Prayer for Mercy.

The following sermon was delivered by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage to a congregation that filled every nook of the Brooklyn tabernacle, and which had lately been dismissed with the same more depicted the church of a month of worship. The subject was "A Cheerful Church," and the text:

Behold, thou art fair, my love.—Solomon's Song, 1.

"Higher criticism" says that this book of Solomon's Song is a love song, a furious maiden sighing for her lover. If so, it is an unclean and detestable utterance inserted in the pure Word of God, and it is not for consecration reading. My opinion is that it is an inspired ode, setting forth the feeling of Christ toward the Church and of the Church toward Christ. Christ is the bridegroom, and the Church is the bride. The same words we can utter to-day truthfully, when we in prayer to the Christ in the universe and to the Christ in our church in particular: "Behold, thou art fair, my love." In past ages there has been one of prolonged disquisition from that we have for twenty-five years been permitted to associate with each other in the social and spiritual and people. When I came to Brooklyn I found a small band of Christian disciples who from various causes had become less and less. In all my study of the very verge of extinction as a church, and the question was being agitated from time to time whether it would be possible to maintain a church longer. Indeed, had not these men and women been consecrated and strong, they would have surrendered to the adverse circumstances. They unexhausted a congregational meeting, gathering up all the forces possible. They asked for a year's lease of life, of which I am happy to have received.

It was not through any spirit of personal comfort, or any desire adventure that led me, from one of the pleasant and most congenial pastorates in Philadelphia that a man ever enjoyed, to take most unfinished field. It was the feeling that God had called me to the work, and I was sure that He would give me strength.

I have thought that, it might be profitable to us to state briefly what kind of a church we have been trying to establish.

In the first place, I remark that we have been trying to build here a Christian church: distinctively such: in other words, a church where people preach the Lord Jesus Christ and Him crucified. My theology is all gone into five letters—love. Jesus, the pardon of all offenses. Jesus, the foundation of all structures. Jesus, the balm of all wounds. Jesus, the eyesalve for all blindness. Jesus, the physician for all perplexities. Jesus, the hope for all cases of bereavement. Jesus, the refuge for all worries. I have faith to believe that there is room enough in one drop of the blood of Jesus Christ to cure the woes of the world. I have faith in an omnipotent quackery. Jesus is the greatest note in any ministry. He is the brightest gem in any crown. The center of every circumference. The circumference of every center. The pacifier of all turbulence. The umpire of all disputes. Jesus! Jesus! At His table all nations are to sit. Around this throne all worlds are to revolve. He is to be the foundation of the universe. Jesus! Jesus! Let the hills and the valleys and the mountains and the rocks and the seas and the stars and the sun and the moon and the rainbow and the clouds and the lightning and the thunder and the tempest and the whole earth and the heavens and the universe shout and sing and shine and roar and roll and burn and blaze and explode with the name of Jesus! Jesus! Jesus!

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894.

NEW YORK FASHIONS,

MATE LEHOY DESCRIBES THE NEW COLORS FOR SUMMER GOWNS

Clever Color Combinations Are Very Popular and Pretty. Fichus Have Made Their Appearance. How to Make a Dainty Tea Gown at Small Expense.

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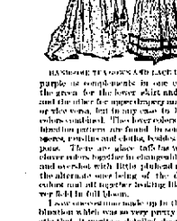
I have often wondered why the soft and beautiful colors seen in a flower field have not been transferred to fabrics for women's adornment, and it was with a feeling of pleased surprise that I saw these tints and shades sought out in some of the silks, wools and cottons the other day. There were reports with the exact tints for it's essence, to be either a color or a tint, and I saw the shade was that sensible finite purple in red, with a frost of white in it, and the singular orchids, pale rose lights and shadows and of it all made a most exquisite thing. With this the rose green just the color of the clover leaf, and in the lower parked the pale, soft green of the leaf, with the shades in darker tint, like the soft and pretty leaves that in bunches upon the fields. The object is to use the green and



HANDSOME TEA GOWN AND LACE DUTCH.

purple as complements in one costume, the green for the lower skirt and sleeves and the other for a separate upper jacket and vice versa, but in any case to have the colors combined. The lower colors in combination are now found in many new dress goods, muslins and cloths, besides the crepons. The air glass tuffs for silk, the flower shades, together in chiffons, silks and wool cloth with little plaided squares, the alternate use being of the different colors and all shades of Scotch plaids, over 54-in full blown.

I now can come make up the Dutch cloisters at home, so very pretty and pretic that it merits a detailed description. The lower skirt can be made plain, except for a narrow plaited ruffle of green, purple crepon plaited on the edge. It may be cut of broken silk. The upper skirt puffed sleeves are of the same color, but the plaitedness over-skirt was of the shaded green, and the bodice was cut in the pointed shape below. Around all the edges of this was another new plaiting, but in green. It made a lovely garment a genuine fall wear.

The outline line of purple, lettuce, lilac, mauve and pale green, with the shades of these colors, and one of the shades will certainly prove becoming to everybody. The building of combinations with green is by no means a new idea, for so far back as 1815 the fashion books were full of it, and it was the purple pansies with emerald and pea green trimming, but the purples and greens of those days were not such as the purple pansies are now, in some delicate manner, so that the effect is really harmonious.

One of the plaid dresses I have seen had a rose pink silk lining, lace matching over a bright green taffeta slip. The material was a plaid cut to the waist line, and from there in angle folds to the bottom, where it was bordered with several rows of very narrow green velvet ribbon. The waist was pulled shirring, and from the front to back bodice there was laid a panel of lace. Under the lace, the velvet, there came at the bottom of the velvet ribbon, and around the upper edge of the bodice, a ruffle which served for finger lines was a wave of plaiting. There rose of the same material but one second around the lower edge of the bodice, and the sleeves were puffed, the lace, the velvet, the plaiting, diagonals and mixtures as well as vertical, and a little lace in the upper sleeve and bodice, all available material of which to make them.

As natural index picked up here and there one might see the fashions are divided into two classes—one the very simple, and the other a mass of fluff and flummery. Children's dresses are made up of all sorts of silks, and of it the multi-sided panels is made. Duffs and ruffles are used in the fashion, and a fresh would blow them away. Naturally these are sewed to a more stable foundation, and this is usually Japanese silk or crepe in some lovely shade. The plain panels are in dark blue, red or sitting colored and the duffs are very light, very fine. The bundles are built long and short, to suit individual taste. MATE LEHOY.

Pennsylvania Publications.

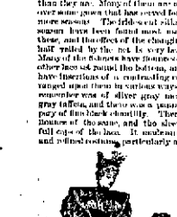
There are issued in the Keystone State ten daily papers, 3 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, 268 weeklies, 1 bi-weekly, 13 semi-monthlies, 210 monthlies, 3 bi-monthlies, 1 tri-monthly, 1 quarterly, 1 annual, 1 quadrennial. New York and Illinois exceed this total.

The Difference.

Chilly (coaching—Jehosiah English, you know, to smoke these pipes. But why aren't we inhale the smoke like we do from cigarettes?

Dolly (impatiently—Why, dear, look! You are smoking tobacco now.—Punch.

Tranquillities.



SILK COAT AND GIRL'S DRESS.

worn at a general reception and had a tiny train of gray satin accented by black lace and cloth of gold tones, which were just the color of corn. The combination was unusual, but, as the French say, idea made sense.

Speaking of using gray and pale yellow as a combination, I find that lilac is used in very dainty tea gowns recently imported. The body of the gown was of floated crepon gray and white. The lace was in stripes and bordered in them soft white tucks, like so many ribbons of snow. The gown was cut in a very effective and full fitting waltzan pale to the back. In front there were about six inches of black, outlined sides to a point in the belt. The shoulders were cut low and the sleeves were puffed, collar bertha, and beneath that there was a gathered gingham of white Japan crepe. The sleeves were in two puffs and one ruffle of crepon, with a frill of the crepe below. At the waist there was a sash of one whole width of crepon and gracefully thrown over the other and both ends were gathered so as to have little frills. This was really very exquisite in form.

If any lady wants to make a dainty gown at a small expense, she may develop this idea in cheesecloth and muslin or cotton crepon. This is so very pretty this season that it really seems a shame to pay so much more for the wool or silk crepon. Cotton crepon is not a clean imitation of finer goods. It is a fabric of itself and looks quite as well as the two objective kinds, though there are some or two effects in the silk and wool crepons that cannot be obtained in any other. Still there is enough choice among the others. Some think it the best economy to have fewer dresses and have them all of the refined and best material, and others think it better to have many dresses and involve the cost of them cheap. In this matter I cannot advise. Each one must be the best judge in her own case. I know that it is more trouble to keep many dresses in order than one, but I know that one expensive and beautiful material generally results in a gown that always looks well and then few people like the same dress, so a preference would be for the first good one.

A lady friend called on me today, and she was wearing a dress that I had not seen before, but for expense in the matter of dress. She wore a gray shirred that I had seen her in for the last three years, and it was of the very best quality. She has had some heavy brocades hand sewed upon it in lace patterns, and the foundation was very tasteful. Instead of the gift gray, she had a new and modest black diagonal silk, very well lined, and it was made tight fitting and buttoned closely up the front with silk buttons of medium size. The sleeves were puffed, and the bertha reached the waist in front like textiles. The sleeves and the bertha had the fine ruffles of black lace on them. She did not later that her young daughter had trimmed her bonnet. It was pretty, very, very pretty, with a little feather and black velvet. So we see it is not always required for lace that we turn a new leaf and buy a new dress. We can wear the old one, and yet look well and look better dressed than shabby.

The shirred dresses have found considerable favor with "settled" ladies and also in a manner with young ladies. They are very pretty, but requires a little of a little dainty gingham when trims bonnets lasted 12 years old. The modiste dresses by in much the same manner as she makes her golf—that is, in the matter of the quality of her clothes rather than the number of gowns. We may see more fine gingham, good gown, made into these shape for morning or skirting around the waist. Around the neck, and on the shoulders, and falls of mull or gauze, and the sleeves have another fall. Well, I know how comfortable and cool this lace is and how many times it may see service on before it has outlived its usefulness. I am very good by of fashion color, with some white figures. That and the lace made a harmony in color and I think it looked the little maiden in the nineties of dress.

In all the wardrobe of a child is there anything prettier than a pink gingham frock? It somehow stamps a child as being well cared for—well mothered, as to speak, and it looks well in the morning, and in the early Sunday gown. I am one upon every day that I think every mother in the country

BOY'S SUCH AND GIRL'S FIXTURES.

ies ought to want to provide for the little daughter of her heart. This was made of linen lawn sheer and fine, with six narrow tucks in the front. The lace was insertion on the top. The lower portion was gathered for a deep of embroidery, placed so as to form a V shape opening in the neck, front and back. There was a bag made of fine linen tape, sewed along the upper edge of the gathered lower bodice around the waist. The front fell loose, but the back portion had a long and wide sash, and the bows, lined with lace all around and with lace on the bottom. The upper sash was in the back. The sash was sewed on the edge, and under it the back there was a wide tape to hold it in place. Then we were three full breadths of the lawn in the skirt, and the sleeves were puffed in some delicate manner, so that the effect is really harmonious.

One of the plaid dresses I have seen had a rose pink silk lining. Lace matching over a bright green taffeta slip. The material was a plaid cut to the waist line, and from there in angle folds to the bottom, where it was bordered with several rows of very narrow green velvet ribbon. The waist was pulled shirring, and from the front to back bodice there was laid a panel of lace. Under the lace, the velvet, there came at the bottom of the velvet ribbon, and around the upper edge of the bodice, a ruffle which served for finger lines was a wave of plaiting. There rose of the same material but one second around the lower edge of the bodice, and the sleeves were puffed, the lace, the velvet, the plaiting, diagonals and mixtures as well as vertical, and a little lace in the upper sleeve and bodice, all available material of which to make them.

As natural index picked up here and there one might see the fashions are divided into two classes—one the very simple, and the other a mass of fluff and flummery. Children's dresses are made up of all sorts of silks, and of it the multi-sided panels is made. Duffs and ruffles are used in the fashion, and a fresh would blow them away. Naturally these are sewed to a more stable foundation, and this is usually Japanese silk or crepe in some lovely shade. The plain panels are in dark blue, red or sitting colored and the duffs are very light, very fine. The bundles are built long and short, to suit individual taste. MATE LEHOY.

Pennsylvania Publications.

There are issued in the Keystone State ten daily papers, 3 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, 268 weeklies, 1 bi-weekly, 13 semi-monthlies, 210 monthlies, 3 bi-monthlies, 1 tri-monthly, 1 quarterly, 1 annual, 1 quadrennial. New York and Illinois exceed this total.

The Difference.

Chilly (coaching—Jehosiah English, you know, to smoke these pipes. But why aren't we inhale the smoke like we do from cigarettes?

Dolly (impatiently—Why, dear, look! You are smoking tobacco now.—Punch.

Tranquillities.

SILK COAT AND GIRL'S DRESS.

worn at a general reception and had a tiny train of gray satin accented by black lace and cloth of gold tones, which were just the color of corn. The combination was unusual, but, as the French say, idea made sense.

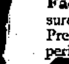
Speaking of using gray and pale yellow as a combination, I find that lilac is used in very dainty tea gowns recently imported. The body of the gown was of floated crepon gray and white. The lace was in stripes and bordered in them soft white tucks, like so many ribbons of snow. The gown was cut in a very effective and full fitting waltzan pale to the back. In front there were about six inches of black, outlined sides to a point in the belt. The shoulders were cut low and the sleeves were puffed, collar bertha, and beneath that there was a gathered gingham of white Japan crepe. The sleeves were in two puffs and one ruffle of crepon, with a frill of the crepe below. At the waist there was a sash of one whole width of crepon and gracefully thrown over the other and both ends were gathered so as to have little frills. This was really very exquisite in form.

If any lady wants to make a dainty gown at a small expense, she may develop this idea in cheesecloth and muslin or cotton crepon. This is so very pretty this season that it really seems a shame to pay so much more for the wool or silk crepon. Cotton crepon is not a clean imitation of finer goods. It is a fabric of itself and looks quite as well as the two objective kinds, though there are some or two effects in the silk and wool crepons that cannot be obtained in any other. Still there is enough choice among the others. Some think it the best economy to have fewer dresses and have them all of the refined and best material, and others think it better to have many dresses and involve the cost of them cheap. In this matter I cannot advise. Each one must be the best judge in her own case. I know that it is more trouble to keep many dresses in order than one, but I know that one expensive and beautiful material generally results in a gown that always looks well and then few people like the same dress, so a preference would be for the first good one.

A lady friend called on me today, and she was wearing a dress that I had not seen before, but for expense in the matter of dress. She wore a gray shirred that I had seen her in for the last three years, and it was of the very best quality. She has had some heavy brocades hand sewed upon it in lace patterns, and the foundation was very tasteful. Instead of the gift gray, she had a new and modest black diagonal silk, very well lined, and it was made tight fitting and buttoned closely up the front with silk buttons of medium size. The sleeves were puffed, and the bertha reached the waist in front like textiles. The sleeves and the bertha had the fine ruffles of black lace on them. She did not later that her young daughter had trimmed her bonnet. It was pretty, very, very pretty, with a little feather and black velvet. So we see it is not always required for lace that we turn a new leaf and buy a new dress. We can wear the old one, and yet look well and look better dressed than shabby.

The shirred dresses have found considerable favor with "settled" ladies and also in a manner with young ladies. They are very pretty, but requires a little of a little dainty gingham when trims bonnets lasted 12 years old. The modiste dresses by in much the same manner as she makes her golf—that is, in the matter of the quality of her clothes rather than the number of gowns. We may see more fine gingham, good gown, made into these shape for morning or skirting around the waist. Around the neck, and on the shoulders,

For bathing, shaving, beautifying the skin, scalp and complexion, Woodbury's Facial Soap is pure and a sure cure for skin eruptions. Prepared after 20 years' experience. Small trial cake, 10 cts. 3 cakes, $1.



John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, 125 W. 42d St., N. Y. Woodbury's Special Treatments—Hair and Scalp, to Clear the Skin and Complexion Cream, at Druggists or by mail, 50 each.

WANTED.

WANTED—A nurse girl at 20 East Wayne St. 17-tf

WANTED—A nurse girl. Apply at Mrs. C. S. Bash, 250 W. Wayne St.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 107 West Wayne St. 19-3t

WANTED—A good German girl to do general housework. Call at 119 Calhoun St.

WANTED—Travelling salesman or have a side line. The Bouquet Cigar Co., Lynchburg Va. 1-3m

WANTED—Salesmen; salary from start, permanent place. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A girl, second work and take care of one child; none under 18 years old need to apply. Call, 279 W. Wayne St.

WANTED—Three or four furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping. Address K., this office, stating terms, etc. 19-3t

WANTED—A bright boy to assist with the janitor work at International Business college in return for tuition. Apply at College office. 19-tf

WANTED—A young lady wants a position at a summer resort, either as housekeeper or will take charge of chamber work. Address 152 East Wayne street. 8-tf

WANTED—Man to travel, position permanent. Salary or commission. Fast selling specialties. Apply at once. Stone & Wellington, Nurserymen, Madison, Wisconsin.

WANTED—At once, a good short-order cook, man or woman; also one pastry cook; must furnish reference and be strictly temperate. Address, Crescent Restaurant, Montpelier, Ind. 19-3t

WANTED—Agents—Pollard vs. Breckinridge celebrated breach of promise case; book ready; history of litigants illustrated; 500,000 will be sold; prospectus free. W. H. Ferguson Co., Cincinnati, O.

ENGINEERS Wanted to sell Red Seal Boiler Compound for the removal and prevention of scale in steam boilers. Exclusive territory and good pay to energetic men. Address, Cherry Chemical Co., Hale Building, Phila.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms. Inquire at 89 East Lewis street. 21-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for rent with board, at 39 West Washington St. 20-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished cottage, Rome City. Inquire of J. A. Sheeler, 256 Calhoun, or Keil & Keil, 116 Calhoun.

FOR RENT—A house of five rooms, newly new, hot and cold water bath, etc. $12 per month. Inquire, 330 Hanna St. 17-3t

FOR RENT—A six-room house, No. 225 South Harrison street, at $18 a month. Inquire of Thomas Sinclair, 109 W. DeWald St. 19-2t

FOR RENT—A seven-room house, suitable for a small family, at 257 Barr street. Enquire of Dr. Niswonger, 33 Calhoun street. 18-tf

FOR RENT—The nine-room house, No. 117 East Main street. Newly painted inside and out, fitted with both natural and artificial gas and good barn on premises. In a locality for a doctor. Inquire at 28 Lafayette street.

FOR RENT—Dwelling house of 8 rooms, in good repair, 154 Greeley street, near Holman's [illegible]; two minutes walk to street cars; natural gas, hard and soft water. Inquire at once next door west or of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St. 17-tf

FOR RENT—A good, new house, first class location, central. Electric lights and gas; new and handsomely papered throughout; eight rooms, with alcove and bath rooms, hot and cold water, all modern improvements; will be ready for occupancy April 21. Inquire at 49 Harrison street.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A good five year old family horse. For particulars call at 337 East Wayne street. 19-tf

FOR SALE—Cheap. One good pneumatic tire bicycle, used only this season. Call at 60 Wells street after 6 p. m. Price, $15 cash. 14-tf

FOR SALE—A two story frame dwelling, full lot on Walnut street, first square west of Fairfield avenue, for $1,100. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE—[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHEAT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. [illegible] Telephone No. 430.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—At 6 per cent. [illegible]

LOUIS F. CURDES,

Real Estate Agent, Rooms 3 and 4 Bank Block. [illegible]

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY! Stop Paying Rent! Own Your Home [illegible] Allen Co. Loan & Savings Association, [illegible]

HUMANE SOCIETY NOTICE. [illegible]

D. O. WEISELL & SON DENTISTS PIXLEY & LONG BLOCK

PAUL E. WOLF 33 and 35 Clinton Street, Makes and Repairs Awnings, Renovates Feathers, Makes and Renovates Mattresses, Carpets, Cleaned, Worked Laid and Made Over. Lowest Prices, Phone, 404

Another Florida Episode.

"Why wouldest thou leave me, Oh, gentle child."

FAST TRAIN SCHEDULE.

The Pennsylvania Limited Will Shorten Its Running Time.

Change in the Wabash Time Card—Pittsburg Work Trains Taken off the Road—Other News.

THE SENTINEL this morning received the following Associated Press dispatch from Philadelphia: "A general change of time will go into effect on the Pennsylvania railroad lines on May 27. The principal change is in the Pennsylvania limited, the schedule of which is greatly quickened between the east and the west. The improvements recently made in the roadbed of the Pennsylvania, the elimination of curves, the laying of additional tracks and the perfected block signal system enable the company to make the schedule of twenty-four hours between New York and Chicago, the old schedule requiring twenty-six hours for the trip. On the new schedule the limited will leave New York at 10 a. m.; Philadelphia at 12:20 p. m.; Washington at 10:30 a. m.; Baltimore at 11:40 a. m., and arrive at Pittsburg at 9:15 p. m., and at Chicago at 9 o'clock the next morning. The eastbound train will leave Chicago at 5:30 p. m.; Pittsburg at 7:15 a. m., and arrive at Baltimore at 4:30 p. m.; Washington at 5:45 p. m.; Philadelphia at 4:17, and New York at 6:30 p. m."

WORK TRAINS TAKEN OFF.

Another order to reduce operating expenses has been issued from the general offices of the Pennsylvania lines, and as a result the working force of nearly every department will be subjected to another thinning out. Tonight the three work trains at Warsaw and the one at Upper Sandusky will be taken off the Pittsburg road and the crews and shovelers will be indefinitely suspended. About fifty men will be affected. Another economic measure is the dropping of the Valparaiso and Plymouth local freight trains, while the Fort Wayne and Plymouth local will run between this city and Valparaiso. By this arrangement one train crew will be let out. The above, it is believed, will be the extent of the economic move so far as this city is concerned. There are no instructions to reduce the number of workmen in the shops; at least none have arrived so far. The company claims that the falling off in freight traffic, due in a great measure to the strike of the miners and the consequent coal famine, caused the necessity for the reduction of expenses.

CHANGE ON THE WABASH.

Tomorrow the new Wabash time card takes effect. The only passenger trains affected are Nos 41, 33 and 46, which will leave this city as follows:

No. 46......................1:15 p. m
No 41......................1:35 p. m.
No. 33......................3:30 p. m

In the freight service nearly every train will be affected by the new schedule.

DEATH OF DAVID KEMP.

David Kemp, aged forty seven years, died at Dixon, Ohio, last Wednesday of a complication of diseases. He was buried at that place yesterday afternoon by the Grand Army. The deceased was a brother of Foreman Ward Kemp, of the Pittsburg lumber yards, and a former resident of this city, where he worked at his trade, that of a blacksmith, in the Fleming Manufacturing company's works. He was a single man, and when he left Fort Wayne, about seven years ago, he went to Dixon and had since lived in that place, making his home with his sister, Mrs. Van Horn. Last August Mr. Kemp was prostrated by sickness and since that time was unable to do any work, though he recovered sufficiently to walk about. Three weeks ago he visited his brother here and upon his return to Dixon was taken ill and was never again able to leave his bed. He was a good citizen, a faithful friend and a man liked by all. His death was a shock to many of our people, who knew and liked him so well. Mr. Ward Kemp, who attended the funeral, returned home last evening. He did not reach Dixon in time to see his brother before he died.

MINOR MENTION.

Baggagemaster George P. Gordon is again suffering with rheumatism.

Capt. Hugh M. Diehl is still in Chicago in the interest of the Pennsylvania company.

Upholsterer A. Bignon, of the Pittsburg shops, is looking after private business today.

Pittsburg Passenger Conductor John Kane resumed his run today after a two week's vacation.

Blacksmith A. Rost, of the Pittsburg shops, is fishing at Hull's lake, eleven miles out on the Goshen road.

William Redenbeck and Florence Boerger, boilermakers in the Pittsburg shops, are sick and off duty today.

Boilermaker James Murphy, of the Pittsburg shops, will go to Valparaiso this evening to visit friends a few days.

The Pennsylvania company, it is stated, would like to secure control of the Evansville and Terre Haute road.

G. H. Wilcox and John Saunders, painters in the Pittsburg shops, are taking a day off to visit General Randall's camp.

F. Scherer and H. C. C. Ners, cabinetmakers at the Pittsburg shops, are off duty today looking after some private matters.

Oscar Judy, blacksmith, and David Judy, machinist, of the Pittsburg shops, left this morning for Altoona, where they will visit relatives a few days.

Two Roger's ballast cars, which were badly damaged by accident some time ago, have been repaired and this morning were run out of the Pittsburg shops.

The Wabash shops are closed today.

H. M. Briggs left yesterday for Iowa City, where he will superintend the erection of an electric light plant.

John Torrence has taken charge as superintendent of motive power of the Evansville and Terre Haute, with headquarters at Evansville.

The Lake Erie and Western earned in the first week of May $64,420, the decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1893 being but $4,416.

Grand Chief Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, is in Harrisburg. From there he will go to New York to attend a big union meeting.

The Indiana Car-service association handled in April 17,723 cars, with an average detention of 1.85 days. In April last year the association handled 20,509 cars.

The Wabash shopmen and the electric light boys did not play ball this afternoon. The weather was too disagreeable. The game will take place next Saturday.

When the Pittsburg's new time card goes into effect No. 39, a passenger train, will run between Mansfield and Chicago. It now starts from Crestline, fourteen miles west of Mansfield.

The shipments from the electric light works today were: To Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, a 40-light Wood arc dynamo and lamps; to the Calumet Gas company, three 75-light Wood arc dynamos and 170 lamps, and to Mahanoy City, Pa., a 60-light Wood arc dynamo.

T. F. McCardle, conductor of the Fort Wayne and Plymouth local freight train, was thrown against the side of a car yesterday, receiving a contusion on the back of his head, which caused him great pain during last night. He was better this morning, however, and took his train out as usual.

The understanding now is that the Ohio Southern will build to Cincinnati, a distance of 116 miles. No contracts have yet been let, but a line has been located and the preliminary steps taken looking to letting the contracts. The company is now building twenty miles between Jeffersonville and Waynesville, Ohio, with its own force.

On a recent stormy night another attempt was made to wreck a Nickel Plate train near Calumet pit. A tie was placed in a cattle guard near the Calumet river. The passenger engine pilot broke the tie. Railroad officials are keeping it quiet and making a thorough investigation. The locality is an uninhabited place in the Calumet swamps.

The many friends of Fred Miller, the popular seal clerk of the east yards, will be surprised to hear of his engagement to Miss Emma Hall, of Indianapolis. Mr. Miller is the son of Mr. Chris H. Miller, the well-known weighmaster of the Bass works. Miss Hall will take an extensive trip through Europe next month and the marriage will take place on her return.

The Associated Railway Men is the name of a new organization started by the employes on the Louisville and Nashville road. It is similar to an association recently formed in Pennsylvania, its object being to ameliorate their condition on the original plan of co-operation with the company in combating demands for unprofitable rates and oppressive legislation.

J. K. McCracken has resigned his position on the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas road, that of general manager, and returned to this city. For a time he will devote his energies to the furtherance of his candidacy for the republican nomination for county auditor. Mr. McCracken was for a number of years ticket and freight agent for the Pennsylvania company at this point.

In an article published in the Cincinnati Enquirer attacking the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association, the writer asserts that it is compulsory with the employes of the railway company that they belong to the association. That statement is utterly untrue and does a worthy institution a great injustice. In this city there are a hundred or more men working for the company who are not now nor ever were members of the relief association.

Henry Kisler, an employe of the east car shop, was severely injured at 9 o'clock this morning. While carrying a car timber on his shoulder, he slipped and fell, the heavy piece falling upon him, breaking the bones of his right leg and dislocating the left shoulder blade. Dr. George C. Stemen was called and had the man removed to his home, No. 273 East Creighton avenue, where the fractured bones were set.

An east yard office man writes: "Our attention has been called to an article in your issue of the 16th inst., stating that the dispatchers of the Pennsylvania company had accepted a challenge for a game of ball from the East Yard Night Hawk base ball club. This is an error, as the dispatchers issued the challenge and it was gladly accepted by the so called East Yard Night Hawks, who expect to mop the earth with the lightning jerkers. The game will take place at Lakeside park Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock."

The cold, disagreeable weather of this morning deterred a number of Fort Wayne people from going to Lafayette. All the traveling men went, however, and the train of four coaches and a diner, which left the Wabash depot at 6:30, was about half filled. At Huntington, Wabash, Logansport and other places passengers were picked up and the train pulled into Lafayette with all the people the cars could carry. The train was in charge of Conductor Gunn, of Toledo, with Engineer Schwartz, of Andrews, at the throttle of engine 411, one of the large new "flyers" of the Wabash. Its scheduled time was very fast.

PERSONAL NEWS.

Gossip About Our People Taken From Other Papers.

The Maysville News says: "Will Erdman, of Columbia City, and Miss Lizzie Mack, of Fort Wayne, were in town Sunday, the guests of J. G. Mack and family."

The Decatur Democrat says: "Jack McFeeley came up from Fort Wayne this afternoon, accompanied by wife and family.—Mrs. C. W. Scheifer is at Fort Wayne taking part in settling up of the Vordermarks' estate, of which she is one of the heirs.—G. A. Durfee, a traveling salesman of Fort Wayne, called on his friends here Wednesday. He has changed his position and the next trip to the city he will handle groceries instead of crackers and candy."

The LaOtto News says: "Miss Ida Jackson, of 'Busco, and Miss Leo Long, of Fort Wayne, kindly assisted us Friday and Saturday evening with our commencement exercises. Miss Jackson is a very fine pianist and Miss Leo Long is not only a beautiful lady but the finest singer that ever came to our little city. She is sometimes called the "Indiana Nightingale" and with pleasure we regard her as such."

The Monroeville Breeze says: "Mrs. G. C. Hoosicker, accompanied her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Mayers, to her home in Fort Wayne, Monday last.—Mr. Trautman, manufacturer of the Red Bird and Jewel cigars, Fort Wayne, was in town Tuesday last.—J. A. Colyer, formerly of this place, has been selected as one of the new men on the Fort Wayne police force. A more capable or better qualified selection could not have been made.—Mrs. E. Strass, accompanied by her two daughters, Rita and Corinne, of Fort Wayne, and Mrs. H. Sineyer, of Saginaw, Mich., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. Strass and family and Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Redelsheimer and family, over Sunday last."

The Ossian News says: "Rev. Matthews, of Fort Wayne, who has spent some years with Bishop Taylor in Africa, will preach for Rev. Craven Sunday, the 27th.—J. P. Morgan was out from Fort Wayne a few hours last Thursday evening, looking after his interests in the creamery at this place.—Rev. Craven will occupy the pulpit of the Westminster Presbyterian church of Fort Wayne, on Sunday, the 27th, the pastor, Rev. Leeper, having gone to the general assembly.—Mr. D. F. Bowers, who has been soliciting subscriptions for the establishment of a permanent library in the town of Ossian, has succeeded in securing the required number of names, and will deliver the books and effect an organization some time during the next two weeks."

The Columbia City Mail says: "Mrs. Simon Ulerich returned to Fort Wayne yesterday after a few days visit with friends and relatives here.—Miss Lena Morsches went to Fort Wayne yesterday, where she will remain over Sunday.—Ed. Scott, of Fort Wayne, arrived in this city yesterday noon, where he will visit Steve Swihart over Sunday.—Will Meyers and Charley Hood returned home from Fort Wayne to spend Sunday with their relatives and friends.—Mrs. T. A. Caswell, of Fort Wayne, is spending the day with her son, J. Wallace, of this city.—Miss Katie Scantling returned to her home in Fort Wayne yesterday.—Misses Shilling and Bresnham, who have been visiting Rev. Ellering, returned to their homes in Fort Wayne yesterday noon.—F. E. Miner went to Fort Wayne yesterday noon to see his brother, who was terribly burned there Thursday evening while taking a flash light picture of the Y. M. C. A. congress."

READY TO PAY CLAIMS.

Judge Winters Begins the Adjustment at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—Judge Winters today began the adjustment of Iron Hall claims. Receiver Failey's report showed that all branches in the country had been notified to report by May 16, but that all had not yet complied. The court will take up the commercial claims, following with the life division and the sick benefits. Fifty-four thousand one hundred and thirty-eight dollars has been turned over in cash by the New Jersey receiver, also $25,292. In New York the funds are still in the hands of the Binghampton Trust company and a decree is expected in a few days.

JOHN APPIN WISER

Gains $1,000 Worth of Experience From Two Would-Be Farm Buyers.

LIMA, Ohio, May 19.—A couple of strangers drove up to the house of John Appin, a wealthy Wood county farmer, today and made him a proposition to buy his farm. It was the old game of a deck of cards, a roll of greenbacks, the farmer winning, and he went to the bank and drew $1,000 to prove to them that he was worth that amount. The money he drew from the bank and what he had won was put in a box. When he arrived home and attempted to open it he found he could not. He broke it open and found his money gone. The fellows cannot be found.

Go with the High School to Rome City June 8th.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 20.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. ii, 1-10—Memory Verses, 8-10—Golden Text, Ps. xci, 15—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "And there went a man of the house of Levi and took to wife a daughter of Levi." We learn from chapter vi, 20, that this man's name was Amram, which signifies an exalted people, and that his wife's name was Jochebed, which signifies Jehovah is honor, and that Amram lived 137 years. Their names are also given in Num. xxvi, 59, with the fact that they had three children—Aaron and Moses and Miriam, their sister. Levi was the third son of Jacob and Leah, and his name signifies joined (Gen. xxix, 34). All the Levites were afterward joined unto Aaron in the special ministry of the tabernacle (Num. xviii, 2). They were separated from among the children of Israel as a special offering unto the Lord instead of the firstborn of all Israel and as a gift unto Aaron (Num. viii, 13-19).

2. "And the woman conceived and bare a son. And when she saw him that he was a goodly child she hid him three months." It is written in Acts vii, 20, that he was "exceeding fair," or, as in the margin, "fair to God." He was the youngest of the three children, Miriam being the eldest and Aaron next. The testimony in Heb. xi, 23, is, "By faith Moses, when he was born, was hid three months of his parents, because they saw he was a proper child, and they were not afraid of the king's commandment." Faith implies a promise on the part of God—it is simply confidence in God that He will do as He has said. God had told Abraham that He would bring his seed out of bondage in the fourth generation (Gen. xv, 16).

3. "And when she could not longer hide him she took for him an ark of bulrushes and daubed it with slime and with pitch and put the child therein, and she laid it in the flags by the river's brink." This is the second of the three arks mentioned in Scripture, each one being made for a like purpose—viz, to preserve that which it contained. Let any mother in her imagination pass through this experience and say if she does not want to see Jochebed and ask her, How could you do it? The river, like the waters of the deluge, meant death. The child is virtually put in the place of death, and yet it is evident that the mother, like Abraham, believed that God would give her back her child. There is no power for God in our lives till we know the place of death and resurrection. See John xii, 24; Phil. iii, 10.

4. "And his sister stood afar off to wit what would be done to him." Let some sister who has a little baby brother imagine herself in the place of Miriam. We can fancy the mother, having obeyed the promptings of the Spirit of God, now giving herself to earnest prayer in the quiet of her own home. She has obeyed even unto death and now can truly say, "My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from Him" (Ps. lxii, 5).

5. "And the daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash herself at the river, and her maidens walked along by the river's side, and when she saw the ark among the flags she sent her maid to fetch it." God is working. He is in it all, as He is in everything that concerns His people, and oftentimes we must just stand still and see what He will do. It is not till we are at our wits' end, all our own wisdom swallowed up, that we can see the wisdom and the power of God (Ps. cvii, 27-30, margin).

6. "And when she had opened it she saw the child, and, behold, the babe wept. And she had compassion on him and said, This is one of the Hebrews' children." See how God works! He gave the daughter of Pharaoh compassion for the babe. He made the babe to be pitied of her (Ps. cvi, 46). How little she dreamed who was watching her and controlling her that day or that she was looking upon a child chosen by God to shake her father's kingdom to its very center! Old Simeon and Anna knew that the little child in Mary's arms was the Salvation of Israel, God's great Deliverer (Luke ii, 34, 36), but this woman knew nothing.

7. "Then said his sister to Pharaoh's daughter, Shall I go and call to thee a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child for thee?" Can you see Miriam standing afar off, and, while she watched the spot in the river where her brother lay, lifting up her heart to the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, that He would save her brother? Presently she sees the king's daughter draw near to the very spot. Oh, how she prays! Almost unconsciously she herself draws nigh, she hears the baby cry, she looks upon him, and with feelings restrained lest she betray herself she asks if she shall find a Hebrew nurse.

8. "And Pharaoh's daughter said to her, Go. And the maid went and called the child's mother." Quietly till out of sight, but then how swiftly sped she homeward! Did she laugh or cry, or both? Could she speak when she saw her mother, or must she wait to recover breath while the mother, with faith and expectation, waits to hear? Someday they will tell us all about it, for it was a day never to be forgotten in that house. Perhaps a mother who could do as she had done could restrain her joy enough to say to Miriam, Let us give thanks to the God of Israel. See, my friends, how God works. Blessed indeed are all who yield as fully to Him that He can work in them unhindered both to will and to do of His good pleasure (Phil. ii, 13).

9. "And Pharaoh's daughter said unto her, Take this child away and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages. And the woman took the child and nursed it." With emotions controlled she receives into her arms her own dear child with a promise of wages if she will care for it. I wonder if she heard that promise of wages or if Miriam had afterward to remind her that they might as well as not have some money that was due them from the king's daughter. The spoiling of the Egyptians has already begun (Gen. xv, 14, Ex. xii, 36). And Pharaoh is used by God to care for and nourish the child who shall lead Israel out of his kingdom. What thanksgiving in the house of Amram! See the reward of faith.

10. "And the child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son. And she called his name Moses, and she said, Because I drew him out of the water." The king who ordered all the male children to be cast into the river is actually sheltering one of those very children who shall be the instrument of God against the kingdom of Egypt. Thus He that sitteth in the heavens laughs at the vain plotting of Satan and of man against Him. "The Lord bringeth the counsel of the heathen to naught. He maketh the devices of the people of none effect. The counsel of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of His heart to all generations."

A FEW STORIES.

Illustrating the Humorous Side of Well Known Characters.

This story is told of Alexandre Dumas. It is well known that he could not refuse a request—at least not often. One day he gave a man a letter to one of his intimate friends in Brussels. The friend, a wealthy merchant, received him as though he had been Dumas' own brother, introduced him to his circle of acquaintances, placed his stable at the man's disposal and did everything in his power to make life pleasant for Dumas' friend. After the lapse of 14 days the man suddenly disappeared, and with him the best horse in the merchant's stable. Six months later the merchant visited Dumas and thanked him for the kind of people he recommended to his consideration. "Dear friend," he added, "your friend is a shark. He stole the best horse in my stable." Astonished, Dumas raised his hands toward heaven and cried, "What, he stole from you too?"—New York Tribune.

Got an Under Berth.

General Cogswell of Massachusetts is one of the heaviest members of the house. He is also one of the shrewdest statesmen in Washington, and he seldom has to take an upper berth in a sleeping car. When once he discovered that he had drawn an upper berth in a Pullman, he wanted to know whether the car was new and in good repair.

"The reason I want to know," he said in a loud voice, "is because I had a rough experience last night and night before on one of your cars. They put me in an upper berth, and both times it gave way in the middle of the night and let me down on the man underneath. I've got an upper berth this trip, and I don't care to have the thing happen again. You see, I'm a little heavier than the ordinary run, and it's no joke."

The other passengers began to prick up their ears and look around. A half dozen of them asked the fat gentleman what the number of his berth might be, and on his announcing it the timid occupant of the berth underneath proposed, with a great show of courtesy, that it would be a good thing to swap, and the exchange was made with glee on both sides.—New York Press.

Effective.

A few years ago Professor Jowett was one of those who extended an invitation to the extension students to meet at Oxford. In trying to find lodgings for some of them at Balliol college, he suggested to the dons that it would be a graceful thing for them to vacate their rooms for a fortnight and allow him to assign their rooms to the visitors. The dons demurred. The master, however, had sole control of the chapel service and of the buttery. The former he lengthened very considerably, and the resources of the latter were reduced to the lowest ebb. This policy had the desired effect, and the dons began to leave town for a holiday. As the last of them disappeared in the direction of the railway station, weighed down with hand baggage, the master rubbed his hands and said, "This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting."—Argonaut.

Reality.

He—Is that a love story you are reading?

She—No. All the people in it are married.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

COMING EXCURSIONS.

May 21 and 22—Masonic Grand Lodge, Indianapolis.

May 22 and 23—People's party convention, Indianapolis.

June 6—Sons of Columbus, Rome City.

June 7—Literary society of St. John's church, Rome City.

June 8—High school, Rome City.

June 11—Maccabees to Bau Bees lake, Hillsdale, Mich.

June 12—Singing society of Zion's Lutheran church, Rome City.

June 14—Fort Wayne Grays, Rome City.

June 15—Grace Reformed church, Rome City.

June 18—Westminster church, Rome City.

June 19—Fort Wayne Rifles, Rome City.

June 20—Young people of the Lutheran churches, Rome City.

June 21—M. E. P. club, Rome City.

June 22—Young People's society of St. John's Reformed church, Rome City.

June 23—Boilermakers' union, Rome City.

June 25—Baptist Boys' brigade, Rome City.

June 26—Kettle club, Rome City.

June 27—Sodality of the Cathedral, Rome City.

June 28—Olive club, Rome City.

June 29—English Lutheran church, Rome City.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

HARPER'S WAR VOLUMES

May 18, 1894.

To The Editor:

Volume No. 5 of Harper War Book just came, and it surprised me greatly to find the large colored map. Accept thanks for your promptness. I thought the other parts couldn't be beat, but they seem to grow better. If others appreciate the value of what you are giving for only 10 cents, you must sell a host of them, for if anybody once sees these War Volumes they must be as much surprised as I have been at so much, and so good, for such a low price. You deserve a vote of thanks for what you are doing. The good done by placing this great Harper history of the civil war in reach of every man, woman and child cannot be calculated.

Yours very truly,
F. B. D. (F. Ben Davis).

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

ON THE COWCATCHER.

Woman and Her Child Saved from an Awful Death.

The family of Dr. W. A. Phipps of Hopkinton, Mass., consisting of Mrs. Phipps and three children and Miss Merrill were driving to Ashland the other morning when the horse became unmanageable because of the whistle of a freight engine on the New York & New England railway. A 14-year-old son of Mrs. Phipps' was driving, and tried to stop the horse, but could not do so. Mrs. Phipps in trying to get out of the carriage to stop the horse, was thrown to the ground and dragged several feet, being injured about the head and face. The boy tried to get across the track before the train, but the engine struck the rear wheel of the carriage, completely demolishing the vehicle and throwing the boy and his sister into the road. Miss Merrill and an infant child held in her arms were thrown upon the cowcatcher and were carried about 500 feet. The fireman of the locomotive climbed out to the cowcatcher and prevented Miss Merrill and the child from falling off until the train could be stopped. None of the victims of the accident was seriously injured.

Stanton's Photos are the best.

Important Notice.

All the coupons of THE SENTINEL for the different photographic portfolios that we are now offering will be found together in the last column of the third page.

HEINE & ISREAL, Practical Painters and Paper Hangers. Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Picture Frames Made to Order. The Best Goods in town for the Least Money. FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED. NO. 123 BROADWAY. Telephone, 519.

IMPERIAL CROWN Baking Powder 25c PER POUND. WARRANTED. A PURE CREAM-TARTER BAKING POWDER. PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS AND SPICES. MEYER BROS. & CO. DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS. FORT WAYNE INDIANA.

WALL PAPER. NOT IN THE TRUST. KEIL & KEIL. NOT IN THE TRUST. Having bought all our wall paper outside the trust or combine, WE are in a position to give our patrons BETTER SATISFACTION, LOWER PRICES and a larger variety of patterns to select from than any other dealers carrying only small stocks. We carry all grades, from the cheapest to the most elaborate and artistic designs, and at prices that cannot be duplicated. Also, Dealers in Curtains, Pictures, Easels, Picture and Room Mouldings. Especial attention given to furnishing plans and estimates, for papering Churches, Hotels, Stores, Public Buildings and Residences. Long experience enables us to guarantee perfect satisfaction. Call and see us. KEIL & KEIL, 116 Calhoun street.

LAWN-MOWERS. Continental—Miller! High Wheel New Quaker City! —Continental Pirate!

We have them from $3 to $15. SCREEN DOORS, 90c! COMPLETE, Ready to Hang. RUBBER HOSE and REELS. Perfection Refrigerators. Call and Inspect Our Line Before Buying. F. M. SMITH & CO., Hardware 22 Calhoun St.

S. W. HULL WALL PAPER, Window Shades, Room Moulding, Artists' Materials, Mixed Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish Brushes, Etc. House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging, Calcimining, Glazing, Etc. Do not place your order for Wall Paper before seeing us. 27 CLINTON STREET. 27 DO NOT FORGET INITIALS OR NUMBER.

--COUPON--

World's Fair Art Portfolios!

(10 CENT SERIES.)

PART 15. NUMBER 3.

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CUT THIS OUT.

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Picturesque World's Fair.

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Clip SIX coupons of different dates and send or bring them with 20 cents to the Fine Art Department of "The Sentinel" and the art called for will be sent by mail. Write your name and address plainly.

--COUPON--

Famous Paintings of the World!

Part 11. - No. 3.

Clip three coupons of different dates and 10 cents or send them to the Portfolio Department of "The Sentinel," together with TEN cents and the art called for will be sent to your address by mail. Write name and address plainly.

--COUPON--

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

PART 4. NUMBER 3.

[illegible] Three coupons of different dates and 10 cents secure each part.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

J. C. PELTIER, 17 W. Wayne St. Office Telephone No. 81 Residence Telephone No. 80.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND READING NEW PHILOSOPHY. Jennie Ray Ormsby teaches classes Wednesday and Saturday afternoon from 1.30 to 3.30 o'clock and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Room over Kern & Nelson's Music Store, No. 9 East Columbia Street.

DR. T. J. DILLS, No. 26 W. Wayne St., Makes a Specialty of all Diseases —OF THE— Eye and Ear OFFICE HOURS 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

A. HATTERSLEY & SON PLUMBERS, Steam and Gas Fitters. 48 East Main St., FORT WAYNE, IND.

E. KRAMER, SIGN-PAINTER 90 E. MAIN STREET. Finest and Best Work. Cheapest place in the city.

C. W. BRUNS & CO. PLUMBERS. Agents for the Goodrich Self-Heating [illegible] 125 CALHOUN STREET.

J. M. E. RIEDEL, ARCHITECT. SCHMITZ BLOCK, 3d Floor.

MAY'S WAREHOUSE & STORAGE. [illegible]

FT. WAYNE LOAN OFFICE. Est'd 1870. We deal in DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Carpets, Musical Goods, TRUNKS, VALISES. Loans on VALUABLES. GREATEST BARGAINS IN INDIANA. HORACE MARIOTTE, MANAGER, 23 East Columbia Street.

Don't Forget the Great Cost Sale now on at the Exclusive Cloak House.

Every Cape and Jacket at Cost Must Go.

V. Guttermuth,
52 1-2 Calhoun St.

Fort Wayne Fancy Steam Dye Works,
205 CALHOUN STREET.
Ladies' and Gents' Garments of Every Description Dyed, Cleaned and Nicely Pressed. Special attention paid to Fancy Dyeing of Ladies' goods.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED AND DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
PAUL BAUMANN Dyer, J. O. CASWELL of Philadelphia, Propr.

THE REMINGTON BICYCLE.
J. W. BELL,
11 and 13 Columbia Street.

LINCOLN TEA
GIVES RELIEF IMMEDIATELY.
Sold by All Druggists.

CANCER CURE.
Persons afflicted with that dreadful disease Cancer, can obtain a reliable and effectual remedy by calling or addressing me, at 209 Maumee avenue, Fort Wayne Indiana.
MRS. D. B. BOWERS.

Wheat is Cheaper than it has been for years.
Flour is better than ever on account of the improved machinery—used in making it. The best Flour on earth is **White Loaf** and **Silver Wedding Fancy** made by Bradt Bros., of the Bloomingdale Mills.
For sale by all first-class grocers. 18tf

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. **C. F. PFEIFFER, rooms 35 and 36, Bank Block.** 2tf

Mrs. J. B. Starky, fashionable dressmaker, formerly of Hartford City, Ind., is located at 315 West Main street, this city. Your patronage solicited. 14t6

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldberger, of East Washington street—a daughter.

A break in the natural gas pipe on Van Buren street yesterday caused the residents of that thoroughfare considerable annoyance.

BOY'S FINE CLOTHING.

We are determined to create a stir in our children's department in spite of the cry of hard times and business depression. A live merchant can always create a demand for GOOD, STYLISH, NEW merchandise at a PRICE—a LOW PRICE—so low that competitors can not or dare not compete. You must see the bargains we offer you now in our Boy's and Children's department in order to appreciate them. If we would use this entire page for our advertisement, we would not begin to tell you of the VARIETY, QUALITY, GOODNESS, and the LOW price which enables you to buy.

$2.88.

Will now buy NEW, STYLISH Children's Suits that are worth $3.50 and $4.00.

$3.88.

Will buy NEW, STYLISH, GOOD FITTING children's suits that are worth $4.50, $5.00 and $5.50 and at $4.88, the values we offer would please anyone who is looking for a fine suit for his boy, and expected to pay more money for it.

MEN'S FINE ALL WOOL SUITS

That are good enough for anybody to wear, that are STYLISHLY cut, that are WELL MADE and TRIMMED, that were manufactured for this season's trade, that are selling for $12, $13, $14 and $15, in any other Clothing Store in the city for just

$8.88.

See Our Window Display of These Suits.

Sam, Pete & Max.

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894.

Persons Desiring THE DAILY SENTINEL served at their homes can secure it by postal card, request, or order through telephone 178. Where delivery is irregular or is late, please make immediate complaint to the office.

Telephone 650.

To make it more convenient for those desiring to send items of news to THE SENTINEL, we have placed an extra telephone in the editorial rooms. The number is 650. Anything in the news line will be gladly received over this new wire.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Forecasts until 8 p. m. Sunday. For Indiana: Fair; warmer; northerly winds, becoming variable.

NEWS NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Kruger, of Gay street, are the proud parents of twins.

Deputy Fish Commissioner Jackson is in the city, to look after the fellows who have been using dip nets in the streams.

The Borton club will have an important meeting tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at their rooms in the Arcade building.

Miss Fanny Hershey, of 323 West Main street, has gone to Indianapolis to attend the meeting of Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F.

The board of public safety has decided to meet hereafter every Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock and Friday evenings at 7:30.

Messrs. Charles Beal and J. M. Henry have returned from Kalamazoo, Mich., where they have been attending the Scottish Rite conclave.

An entertainment and social will be held at G. A. R. hall on next Thursday evening, May 24, by the L. A. S. auxiliary to Col. E. S. Walker post.

Architect Kendrick is making plans for a handsome two story residence for Henry Rothschild. The building will be located on West Washington street.

Messrs. B. S. Robertson, jr., and M. J. Blitz have returned from an eastern trip in which they visited Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other places.

The result of the base ball games played yesterday is as follows: At Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 4. At New York, New York, 6; Brooklyn, 16.

The managers of Home for Entergencies will meet Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home. There will be a meeting of the relief union at 3 o'clock.

Philip Dierstein, Charles Gross, Andy Thieme and Edward Withers, members of the Unemployed Fishing club of the west end, left for Rome City for a two weeks' outing.

On account of the sickness of the pastor there was no services at the Christian chapel last Sunday evening. The subject announced for then will be discussed tomorrow evening.

A 'bus load of young people from this city will, on Tuesday next, attend a dance and reception at Arcola, Ind. Frank Casso's orchestra will furnish the music for the dance program.

The contract to seat St. Peter's church, as mentioned in the city papers, was incorrect, so far as the price is concerned. The contract was awarded to Albertus Swain, for $1,750.

Early risers were astonished this morning to see the snow flakes coming down from the sky in true wintry style. The thermometer began to fall rapidly last evening and by 6 o'clock was almost at a freezing point.

Rev. Anna Orvis will lecture before the Occult Science society tomorrow, both morning and evening. Subject for the morning lecture, "Life in Planetary Spheres." Questions from the audience will be answered before each lecture.

The Allen county convention of the W. C. T. U. will convene May 23d, at the Congregational church, corner of Harrison and Jefferson streets. The ladies of this union are expected to be there at 9 o'clock, prepared with a lunch for the visiting unions.

The Newsboys' union held a meeting last night and decided to secure brass badges upon which will be stamped the words "Newsboys' Union." The project of a benefit was also talked over, the funds thus raised to go towards the excursion to Rome City. The boys meet again next Wednesday night.

The fair which has been in progress at St. Mary's church for the past few days came to a close last night. The interest of the week centered in the voting contest for a handsome gold watch, and it was a close race between Anthony Kramer and C. Hartman. Mr. Kramer was the lucky man and got the watch.

Rev. J. V. Updike, formerly a pastor in this city, who is conducting a successful revival at the Christian church at Crawfordsville, created considerable of a sensation Wednesday night by preaching on the A. P. A. Mr. Updike upheld the order and used some very vigorous language in defending his position and the principles of the order.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Fisher were summoned to Peru today, having received the sad intelligence that the Hon. John A. Graham, father of Mrs. Fisher, was lying at the point of death. Mr. Graham is one of the oldest residents of Miami county; was editor of the Miami County Sentinel over forty years ago. He is one of the oldest representatives of Indiana journalism, and stood foremost as one of the most practical, conscientious and versatile writers of not only the past but the present day.

Strawberries at 1 O'clock
This Saturday Afternoon.
Nice Fresh Wilson Strawberries, 12½c qt.
Nice Fresh Pineapples, 12c each.
FAHY DUNNE.

A BUTTERFLY LUNCHEON

Thimble Party Given by Miss Fannie Lowry.

Personal Gossip Concerning Fort Wayneites and Their Guests—Short Society Notes.

Judge S. E. Alden has returned from Duluth, Minn.

Miss Maud Graham has returned from Plymouth, Ind.

Mrs. H. M. Deihl left this morning for a short visit to Chicago.

Mrs. L. L. Hutchins and sons, of Aurora, Ill., is the guest of Mrs. W. O. Bassett.

W. H. Adams, of Van Wert, Ohio, is the guest of Mr. W. O. Bassett, of Madison street.

Mrs. Helen Beckwith, of Chicago, is visiting Miss Emma Neiswonger, of 33 Calhoun street.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Barnfield will arrive home next Wednesday. They have engaged rooms at the Wayne.

Mrs. L. L. Clizbe and daughters have returned home after a visit of two months in New York and Washington.

Miss Susan Rhinesmith and niece, Mrs. Lizzie Loomis, will leave in a few days for California, to spend the summer.

Miss Emma Neiswonger gave a progressive pedro party last night in honor of her guest, Mrs. Helen Beckwith, of Chicago.

Mrs. D. M. Donehoo, of Washington, Pa., and Mrs. W. P. Vance, of Burgettstown, Pa., are visiting their sister, Mrs. C. W. Fulton.

The Exchange club gave a delightful reception Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. W. A. Hall, former manager of the Ladies' exchange.

Mr. Richard Peddicord will leave Monday evening for his home in Decatur, Ill. He will be accompanied by his sister, Mrs. E. C. Burode, who will visit her parents for a short time.

The executive committee of the Fortnightly club was pleasantly entertained by Mrs. John Jacobs Thursday evening, when arrangements were made for next year's club program.

Mrs. Dr. McMillin, of Decatur, Ind., will arrive today to visit her mother, Mrs. C. P. Ferry, of 119 West Washington street, and also to be in attendance at the "Golden Jubilee" celebration at the Trinity Episcopal church.

Mrs. E. K. Bickle will entertain Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. W. A. Hall and Miss Lois Locke. Miss Locke will soon leave for her home in Chicago, and Mrs. Hall leaves for her future home in Van Wert, Ohio, the latter part of next week.

Last evening Miss Jessie and Mr. Earl Repine gave a very pleasant entertainment at their home, corner of Monroe and Hoffman streets. About forty guests were present to enjoy the dancing and other amusements and the delicious luncheon served at midnight.

This afternoon Miss Fanny Lowry gave a very charming thimble party at her home in Lakeside in honor of her guest Miss Jessie Platt, of Toledo, Ohio. Tea was served at 5 o'clock and later several games of progressive pedro were played. The prize was a large bunch of pink and white carnations. The guests were Misses Julia Kumsey, Chrissie Davis, Alida Sturgis, Lillian Ash, Marian Morey, Josie Page, Winnie Dougall, Bessie and Vallie Bledsoe and Joan McLachlan.

Mr. and Mrs. William Heuze, in a very enjoyable manner, celebrated the silver anniversary of their wedding last evening at their home, 102 Wells street. Those present were Messrs. and Mesdames Henkel, Stultz, Dodane, Welner, Rohrer, Shoenlein, Spanley, Drenwick, Ranke, Smetzer, Livels, Rolls, Misses Bolan, Zollinger, Tegtmeyer, Evarts, Plant, Layman, Henker, Heuze, Messrs. Conrad, Russell, Miller, Dodane, Stultz, Mr. and Mrs. Lukens, Miss Gussman, of Huntington; Miss Frances Glayer, of Auburn. A number of handsome presents were received by the host and hostess.

The T. L. E. club were most delightfully entertained Wednesday evening, at the home of Miss Katie Schilling. Dancing and card playing served to amuse the guests and a dainty lunch was partaken of later in the evening. Those present were: Misses Clara Hecker, Lou Traub, Emma Heth, Minnie Nessel, Mary and Agnes Schilling, Lulu Engelking, Mary Dick, Katie Smith, Rose Swartz, Messrs. Scheuman, Clem App, Gust Aurentz, Will Napp, Lawrence Baker, Henry Schafer, Geo. Sanburn, Gust Goche, John and Frank Schilling, Ed Klett, John Kohrmann, Louis Waltemath, John Koegel, John Selig, Gust Grush.

At the St. Paul Lutheran school hall on Barr street last evening, the members of the Sunday school of the English Lutheran church of the Redeemer, Missouri synod, gave a most interesting entertainment, and one unlike anything that has been given in this city before. Charts representing incidents in the life of Christ from "The Birth" to "The Crucifixion" were exhibited, and the explanations of them were given in a poem recited by the children of the Sunday school. Appropriate musical selections were also rendered by the Euphonia quartet, Miss Pauline Schust, Misses Edith Baxter and M. Froich, and the Concordia college orchestra. The affair was under the direction of the pastor, Rev. C. F. W. Meyer.

Yesterday afternoon, at her home on East Jefferson street, Miss Josie Page entertained twelve of her friends with a butterfly luncheon in honor of her birthday anniversary. Butterflies in all their brilliant colors decorated the rooms with very pleasing effect. The luncheon was served in four courses and the guests were seated at quartet tables, which were festooned with clusters of wild Sweet Williams above which fluttered a bright hued butterfly. The name cards were of butterflies and yellow ribbon. After the luncheon the guests indulged in a very novel game. Each young lady was given a card on which was written one word. She was then supposed to write a sentence ending with that word and then again to write a rhyme with the sentence as the first line, a prize being awarded to the one composing the best rhyme. Miss Lula Laubach proved to be the best rhymester and was given a silver butterfly chatelaine. The whole affair was as charming as it was dainty and artistic. The guests were Misses Winnie Dougall, Edith Yarnelle, Fannie Lowry, Grace Glenn, Euretta Bannister, Blanche and Lula Laubach, Alice Crane, Mrs. A. W. Pickard and Mrs. Frank Sessions.

HE THREW ROCKS.

A Drunken Youth Hurls Stones at John Ervin.

Fined and Sent to Jail—Fred Schiefersteim Says He Was Robbed—Tramps Vaccinated.

This morning, in police court Charles Henry was a young man who was evidently recovering from a gigantic jag. He last night lay at the police station reflecting upon the error of his ways and nursing a burning thirst. Yesterday, about 5 o'clock, Henry got into the Ervin house, corner of Harrison and Pearl streets, and becoming noisy was thrown out. The young fellow picked up a large stone and throwing it at John Ervin, proprietor of the hotel, shattered a large pane of glass worth $25. After listening to the testimony Mayor Oakley sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of $10 and costs or go to jail. Being out of ready money Henry went to jail.

Wm. Eddy was a plain drunk who was en route to a jag cure but fell by the way side. He was let go.

POLICE PICKUPS.

This morning eleven tramps were vaccinated at the police court by Dr. Hetrick. They were nearly all young men of from seventeen to eighteen years of age. One of the older tramps had the delerium tremens and needed no vaccination.

This morning at the police station Frederick Schieferstein, of No. 150 Maumee avenue, reported that he had been robbed of a gold watch and $6.50 in cash.

Last night officers Rohrer and Grimm were stationed at the Centlivre brewery to guard against any movement against the brewery by Randall's army. They were not needed, however.

G. R. C. Notice.

Members of Wayne division, No. 119, are requested to meet at their hall at 2:30 p. m., Sunday, May 20. Brother C. H. Wilkins, A. G. C. G., will be present. A good attendance is desired.

CHAS. ZEIGLER, C. C.
C. U. TAYLOR, Sec.

A Special Sale

for the next 30 days. A good white Blank Paper for 3c per roll. Also a reduction on Border. Paper will be sold at 3c per roll. If you buy border or not, call at 20 Barr street.

1912 FRED KEXISACH.

No matter how cheap other dealers offer wall paper, you can always save money, and get goods to please you, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

New and beautiful designs in cut glass, the cheapest in the city, Ward's China Store 19-23-26

Go with the High School to Rome City June 8th.

WANTED—At once, a good short-order cook, man or woman; also one pastry cook; must furnish reference and be strictly temperate. Address Crescent Restaurant, Montpelier, Ind.

New Decorated Chamber sets, Ward's China Store, sign Big Iron Dog. 19-23-26

While L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun street, is the laziest wall paper man in the city, he still has time to do your papering and do it right, at lowest prices.

John Fox, jr., who first attracted attention to himself by his striking story, "A Mountain Europa," begins in The Century for June a short serial based upon a bloodthirsty vendetta that had been waged at intervals for years in the Cumberland mountains. This novelette is one of several which The Century will print during the coming months, among them "A Bachelor Maid," by Mrs. Burton Harrison and "Love in Idleness" by Marion Crawford.

We have added a great many new patterns to our line of Wall Paper within the last few days which makes the line more complete than it was in the opening of the season, for all those who have seen the line pronounce it the best ever shown in the city. All the goods will be sold at the reduced price. No. 20 Barr street.

1924 FRED KEXISACH.

New style wall paper from 3 cents a roll upwards, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Important Notice.

The ladies of Fort Wayne, Ind., and vicinity are respectfully requested to consult the young ladies who will represent the Seven Sutherland Sisters at the drug store of Messrs. Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street, commencing Monday next, and who will cheerfully answer all questions regarding the treatment of the hair and scalp. They will also fully explain how the famous Seven Sutherland Sisters obtained their wonderfully luxuriant and brilliant growth of hair. Will exhibit in Gross & Pellens' window for two weeks. Consultation free. 15eod3t

Bermuda Governmental Arrangements

The governmental arrangements of Bermuda ought to possess considerable interest for the Hawaiian islands in view of Hawaii's constitutional convention, with its task of providing for a stable representative system. Although the civil government of Bermuda is under the executive headship of the British military commandant, the colony is, in fact, self-governing as regards all its local affairs. The franchise is restricted to those possessing certain property qualifications; and at the last enumeration there were 1,166 qualified voters out of a total population of some 15,000. Of the 1,166 voters there were 762 white men and 404 colored. Each of the nine parishes is entitled to four representatives in the legislative assembly and the tenure of their office is seven years.

HEAR YOUR PASTOR.

He Expects You to be in Your Pew Tomorrow.

It is His Duty to Preach the Gospel of Christ and it is Your Duty to Hear It.

Usual services at First Presbyterian church.

Pastor Northrop welcomes the reader to the Tabernacle Sunday evening.

R. R. Dept. Y. M. C. A. Bible study at 3 p. m. Men's meeting at 3:30 p. m., Hiram A. Philley, leader.

Beaver chapel, South Wayne—Rev. E. A. Schlatmann will preach at 10:30 a. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Third Presbyterian church: Preaching by the pastor, J. M. Beggs, at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 11:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

Plymouth Congregational church welcomes the stranger to its services at 10:30 and 7:30; Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. Rev. J. Stuart Ainslie, pastor.

Regular services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Central Christian church by Rev. A. C. Bartlett. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All invited to come.

Services at the Bethany Presbyterian church tomorrow morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:45, by Rev. George E. Davies. Sunday school at 3 p. m. All welcome.

"Proposed Union of Baptists and Christians" will be the subject of P. J. Rice at the Christian chapel tomorrow evening at 7:30. Regular services in the morning. You are invited.

There will be the usual services at at the Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue, tomorrow. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, corner West Washington and Fulton streets. Preaching on Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Standard time. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited.

Services at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow morning at 1:30; song service in the evening at 7:30; Sabbath school at 9:15. If you have no church home you are specially invited to these services. A. K. Zartman, pastor.

Christ's Lutheran church, (English), every Sabbath at the City Y. M. C. A. hall. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; regular services at 10:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; evening service at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome. Rev. J. S. Nelson, pastor.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m.; Young People's meeting at 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:30 p. m. The annual congregational meeting will be held Monday evening at 7:30 in the chapel.

South Congregational church—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m. The pastor will preach at 10:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Mr. Alexander Johnson, superintendent of the feeble minded institution, will lecture. Subject: "The Church and Charity."

Dr. Frank Schrader will deliver an address on "The Fast Young Man," and the city Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The Baptist quartet will render some special music. The meeting is open to ladies and gentlemen and all are cordially invited to be present.

Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. Lewis Curts, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., will preach at 10:30 a. m. At 7:30 p. m. the pastor, G. N. Eldridge, will preach. If possible, hear Dr. Curts in the morning, for he is one of the representative men of the church. The public cordially invited.

Berry Street Methodist Episcopal Church—Class at 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, at 2:15 p. m.; Junior League, 3:30 p. m.; Epworth devotional at 7 p. m.; preaching by the pastor, M. S. Marble, at 10:30 a. m. At 8 p. m., Dr. Curtis, of Chicago, one of the publishing agents of the church, will preach. A cordial welcome to all.

Services at St. Paul M. E. church tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Topic of the morning sermon: "What I Owe;" of the evening: "Profit and loss." Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Epworth League devotional at 7 p. m., led by Miss Edith Johnson. The pastor, Rev. Paschall, extends a welcome to all.

At the Westminster church, (formerly Second Presbyterian), there will be a musical service at 7:30 p. m. A short address will be given by Rev. Geo. A. McIntosh, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kendallville, Ind. Rev. McIntosh will also supply the pulpit in the morning service, to commence at 10:30 a. m. Junior Endeavor at 3:45 p. m. Senior Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.

Program of the Golden Jubilee of Trinity Episcopal church, Sunday and Monday, May 20 and 21. Sunday, 9:30 a. m.—Sunday school anniversary, with addresses by the bishop of the diocese and Isaac H. Kiersted, Esq.; 10:45 a. m., morning prayer and holy communion, with congratulatory address by the bishop, and sermon by the Rev. C. C. Tate, "Numbering Our Days;" 7:30 p. m., evening prayer, with history of the organization of the parish, by the Hon. Peter P. Bailey; historical sketch by John S. Irwin, M. D., "Church Life Fifty Years Ago," by Isaac H. Kiersted, Esq.; "Church Life Today," by Mr. F. H. Pyke, of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

If you are not particular how your wall paper looks, any dealer can please you, but if you want the handsomest goods, you will save money and get wall paper to please you, at L.O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

Spring goods have arrived in all the latest Fabrics. Suits from $25.00 and upwards.
PERRY N. DeHAVEN,
10eodtf 45 E. Berry St.

Go to Louis Wolf & Co's for gloves, hosiery, underwear, corsets, etc., they can save you 20c on every dollar's worth you buy, and the beauty of all is, everything is new, no old goods to choose from.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, 80c; Paines' Celery Compound, 87c, at 328 Calhoun street. 10t6

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Money to Loan.
Sums of $700 to loan on first mortgaged security improved city property.
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Pure Ice Cream, Sherbets and Fancy Water Ices at the Chicago Bakery. We manufacture Ice Cream and Ices every day.
25-eat-tf W. F. GELLER.

New English Decorated Dinner sets, Ward's China Store, Big Iron Dog.
19-23-26

Flour is Cheap Now—Buy the Best.

Silver Dollar Patent is better than any spring wheat patent and cheaper. **Hungarian Process—Best Family.**

These two brands cannot be beaten anywhere in the United States. Buy no other. Ask your Grocers for them.
124f **C. TRESSELT & SONS.**

Grand excursion to Rome City by the joint societies of Lutheran young men, June 20. City Band and Reineke's full orchestra will attend. 16-3teod

Piano and all new styles in Lamps, Ward's China Store, sign Big Iron Dog. 19-23-26

MASONIC TEMPLE.

PENIKEESE;
—OR—
CUISINE AND CUPID,

A beautiful Comic Opera in two acts, to be presented at the Masonic Temple by Pupils of Banister School of Music, with Reineke's Orchestra of 10 pieces,

Friday, May 25th.

with the following cast of characters:

Dr. McBeth, D. D., Lecturer on Oatmeal at Penikeese School of Gastronomy ..... Mr. L. Park Dearer
Ginjinger Bonanza, a Millionaire from Utah ..... Mr. Frank Bohan
Lee Ward, Cadet Midshipman, U. S. N. ..... Mr. George Beerman
Hung Yew Chan, Professor of Systematic Washing and Domestic Ironing at the School ..... Mr. Elbert Baldwin
Millicent Melange, Annette Trent, } Young Ladies Attending the Penikeese School of Gastronomy ..... Miss Alice Bleseking, Miss Alice Ward
Miss Tea Caddy, Directress of the Penikeese School of Gastronomy ..... Miss Euretta Banister
Cadet Midshipmen from U. S. Frigate "Constitution" ..... Messrs. Besor, Newton, Woodworth, Bond, Holsworth, Urbahns, Randall, Griswold, Lambert, McLachlan, Baldwin, Pike, Slater, Seabrease, Watt, Grosvenor.
Young Ladies of the Penikeese School of Gastronomy ..... Misses Laubach, Cody, Seabrease, Crane, Whitney, Smith, Connett, Thompson, Bickle, Lambert, Orbich, McLachlan, Dickenson; Mesdames Jones, Cole, Applegate.

Subscription Tickets now on sale at Woodworth's, Klinkenberg's and Gross & Pellens' Drug Stores and elsewhere. Seats reserved at Temple Box Office after Wednesday, May 23d, at 10 a. m. Admission, 75 and 50 cents.

Reliable and Painless.

Teeth filled and extracted without a particle of pain with our Vitalized air and local applications, no danger in either method. Come in at once and have your work done by the most scientific methods ever discovered. Should our work not please you, we will charge you nothing for it.

Present this add and get 10 per cent. discount on all work amounting to $1 or more, until Saturday, May 26th, 1894.
Lady in attendance.

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The Albany Dentists,
Bass Block, Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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Many of our readers will remember the great display at the World's Fair of Karpen Bros., the great wholesale manufacturing Upholsterers. In the display was the most magnificent dark green Leather Couch we have ever seen. Many orders were taken for this couch at $150 each.

But times are hard and the company recently sold us four of these couches—one for each of our stores—at a price that enables us to sell it to you at $65, which is less than half former price. Secure this lounge and you will have the handsomest couch in the city, with World's Fair associations to go with it. See it in our Court street show window.

Fosler Furniture and Carpet Company.

SUMMER SUITS, NEW GOODS, NEW Patterns.

Just Received a Full line of New Summer Suitings.

Prices to Suit The Hard Times.

Call and Examine the Stock and Leave Your Measure before the Summer Rush Commences.

Fred Hardung,
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Have you attended

THE GREAT SACRIFICE SALE
—OF—
Spring Capes and Jackets?

Every Garment to be Closed Out Regardless of Cost.

All $7.50, $6.50 and $5.00 Cloaks
Reduced to **$2.90** each!

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Reduced to **$5.00** each!

The Finest Cloaks in the Store, Which Sold at $25.00, $20.00, $17.50 and $15,
Reduced to **$7.90** each!

See the Display in Our West Show Windows.

We Place on sale Today—

The Biggest Bargain

In Dress Goods Ever Offered.

100 Pieces - - - Fancy Dress Goods

40 inches Wide, in all the Leading Colors,
Regular 25c Goods,
At **15c** a Yard.

Come and See Them.

One Price to All.

BEADELL & COMPANY,
THE PEOPLE'S STORE.
BEST LIGHTED STORE in the CITY.

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The Indiana Rug and Carpet Mfg., corner Pearl and Ewing streets, weave rugs from old and new carpets, scraps of all kinds. Bell telephone 266. We manufacture first-class work.
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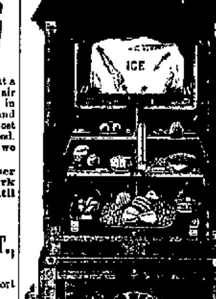

Two linings of non-conducting sheathing, one dead air space, one wall of granulated Cork, two walls of Kiln dried lumber, an inner lining of Galvanized steel and Zinc, Galvanized steel Ice racks and shelves, a solid Iron trap that closes automatically, and solid bronze trimmings.

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Question

How Can I Furnish a House at a Low Cost?

Answer:

To "furnish a house at a low cost" the first and most important thing is to find a place where you can purchase your

Household Outfittings at Headquarters.

When our business was established we determined to be leaders, both in QUALITY and PRICE, and to this end we have kept the QUALITY up and the PRICES down. That the public appreciate this fact is plainly demonstrated by our large and constantly increasing business. In view of these facts it can be said with perfect truth that "to furnish a house at low cost" the Furnishing Goods must be bought at Headquarters, namely:

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